Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1840. **No. 3,150.**

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Ship "MAGISTRATE," 518 Tons, A. P. ALLEN, H. C. S. Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will have quick dispatch. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. H. F. OWEN & Co. or of the Captain on board.—Bombay, 20th April 1840.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice, that under the provisions of Art. III. of Rule Ordinance and Regulation II. of 1813, I have issued orders for killing all dogs of every description which may be found without muzzles outside their owners premises.

P. W. LEGEYT,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, 18th April 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Shareholders of the ICE are requested to pay up with as little delay as may be. The amount of 40 Rs. on each share as agreed on.

Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. have kindly consented to receive the Subscriptions.

Byculla Club House, 16th April 1840.

EXTRACT FROM CLUB PROCEEDINGS.

"Members who may be desirous of taking "Shares will have the goodness to notify below "the number they will require, half the price of "each share Rupees 40 to be paid on demand, "and the remainder on the arrival of the ice. The "Committee beg to intimate that in their agree"ment with Capt. Ward, he is bound to provide "the ice before the 20th May, and should it ar"rive after that date, the price is to be reduced "one half, when the price of the shares of 4lbs. per "Diem will be also reduced to Rupees 40."

Byculla Club House, 22d November 1839

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE DIRECTORS give notice, that the BANK will be opened for general business on WEDNESDAY next the 15TH INSTANT, and that they have determined upon the following rates for granting Loans and Discounts.

INTEREST.—	On Loans on Govt. paper...	6 ₹ Ct.
	On Metals.....	6½ ,,
	On other goods.....	7½ ,,
DISCOUNTS.	On Government Bills.....	5 ₹ Ct.
	On Private ditto.....	7½ ,,

The DIRECTORS further give notice. That the Bank will receive money in deposit or on current account without any charge for commission, but that no Interest will be allowed on such lodgements.

That the Bank will issue on application Post Bills payable to order, and at, not exceeding, 30 days sight.

That the Bank will realize Dividends and Interest on Government Securities on account of constituents.

The Bank Office will be open from 10 o'clock before noon till 4 o'clock afternoon.

Proposal for Loans will not be received ..... after.	1	o'clock	afternoon.
Private Bills and Notes for discounts..... Do.	1	Do.	Do.
Government and Salary Bills discounted till.....	3	Do.	Do.
Post Bills issued till.....	3	Do.	Do.
All other business transacted till.....	4	Do.	Do.

W. W. CARGILL,
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th April 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 22d Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following assortment of Goods.—An Invoice of Glassware comprising Glass and Brass bottomed Vase Lamps, Spare Shades of sizes; Tumblers, Champaign Glasses; Medical Measures, Mortars, Pestles, Funnels, Salt Cellars, Pickle Jars, a small assortment of real Japan ware, consisting of Oval and Square Trays, Bird Cages, Basins, Cheeroot Cases and Snuff Boxes; A few articles of Silver ware, Damask Toweling, Gun Caps and Wadding, Superfine Twill, Leather Gloves, Books, &c. &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., have received for Sale on Commission the following articles:

Round Bridles of the best London finish by "*Adams*"; Two double barrelled Guns in cases complete, and of the first workmanship, makers "*Smith and Hammond.*"

NOTICE.

TO G. F. HUGHES, ESQUIRE,

SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Sir,—We the undersigned, request you will have the goodness to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall, this day Monday the 20th Instant, at ½ past 4 P. M. for the purpose of adopting congratulatory addresses to the QUEEN, and to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT on the occasion of their Marriage.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants.

J. W. Awdry.	F. P. Lester.
J. Farish.	G. Moore.
G. W. Anderson.	N. H. Thornbury.
Robert Oliver.	Bruce Seton.
E. M. Wood.	Henry Hancock.
Thos. Bombay.	R. M. Hughes.
L. R. Reid.	C. Rebenack.
W. R. Morris,	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. H. Crawford.	Juggonnath Sunkersett.
John Skinner.	Framjee Cowasjee.
G. J. Higginson.	Bomanjee Hormusjee.
W. K. Fletcher.	Cursetjee Cowasjee.
R. Smith.	Ardaseer Hormusjee.
R. Walkinshaw.	Dadabhoy Pestonjee.
L. Grant.	Muncherjee Pestonjee.
H. G. Gordon.	Manockjee Limjee Bonajee.
J. W. Henderson.	Cursetjee Ardaseer.
R. Hartley Kennedy.	Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
D. Barr.	Rustomjee Jamsetjee.
Neil Campbell.	Sorabjee Jamsetjee.
J. H. Dunsterville.	Dinshaw Sorabjee.
C. Threshie.	Cursetjee Furdonjee.
J. Swanson.	Madhowdass Runchordass.
T. Dickinson.	Nanjee Jackoran.
J. W Watson	Amerchund Khimchund.
W. R. Webb.	

Bombay, 18th April 1840.

Pursuant to the above Solicitation, I beg to convene a public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay to be held at the Town Hall, this day Monday the 20th instant at ½ past 4 in the afternoon, for the purpose therein mentioned.

G. F. Hughes, Sheriff.

Bombay, 18th April, 1840.

જી.એફ્.હ્યુજીઝ.શરીફ.*

મુંબઇના.શરીફ.*

શા.વે.*

ઇગ્રેજ.સોદાગરો.તથા.બીજા.નગરના.ઇજ્જતદાર.વસનારા.પારસી.પાંચોકિયા.કે.તમે.ની.ફરપા.કરીને.તારીખ ૨૦ મી.અપ્રેલના.મંગળવાર.ઉપર.ટાઉનહોલમા.આજ.દીને.પાછલા.પોરના.૪ા કલાકે.ટાઉન.હાલમા.ઉપર.જણાવેલા.કારણ.સારૂ.મલવા.કે.આપણી.રાણીને.તથા.રાજપુતર.અબરટને.તેણાનાં.લગન.થાગ્યાનાં.કારણ.થકી.તેણાને.સારૂ.ખુશાલી.જરેલું.પ્રાંત.પરકરી.જોકલવાને.સારૂ.ઠરાવ.કરવામા.આવે.જેને.માંજી.શા.વે.નગારા.નગંજના.ઇ.જરેલા.જેવક.વાવાને*

શરૂ.મા.*

જે.ડબલીઉ.બાદરી*
જે.ફ્રેરીરા*
જી.ડબલીઉ.નિડરશંન
રાબરટ.ઓલીવર*
ઇ.એમ.ઉડ*
થોમસ.બોમબે*
એલ.આર.રીડ*
ડબલીઉ.આર.બારીશ
જે.એચ.કરાપરડ*
જાન.ઈશકીનર*
જી.જે.વીગીનશંન*
ડબલીઉ.કે.પુલેચર*
આર.ઈશમીથ*
આર.વાકીનશા*
એલ.ગારાંટ*
એચ.જી.ગારડંગ*
જે.ડબલીઉ. હેનડરશંન*
આર.હારટલી.કેનેડી*
ડી.બાર*
નીલ.કેમાંગપબેલ*
જે.એચ.દનશટરલીલ*
થી.થરેશી*
જે.કુમાનશંન*
ટી.ડીકીનશંન*
જે.ડબલીઉ.વાટશંન*
ડબલીઉ.આર.વેબ*

શ્રી.મુંબઇના.તા૦ ૧૮ મી.અપ્રેલ. ૧૮૪૦

ઉપરનાં.માંગ્યા.પરમાણે.કુંનમંનતા ઇથી.જણેર.કરૂંચ.કે.મુંબઇના.શેરૂરનાં.રે વ્યપારીઓની.સના.ઉપલાં.બારંગ્રાને.શારૂં.તારીખ.૨૦ મી.ચાલતા.મહીનાની.અને.સોમવાર.ટિલેજે.આજદીને.પાછલા.પોરનાં.૪ા કલાકે.ટઓન.હાલમા.ઉપર.જણાવેલા.કારણ.થકી.તેણાને.સારૂ.ખુશાલી.જરેલું.પ્રાંત.પરકરી.જોકલવાને.સારૂ.ઠરાવ.કરવામા.આવે.જેને.માંજી.શા.વે.નગારા.નગંજના ઇ.જરેલા.જેવક.વાવાને*

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ટી.ડીકીનશંન*
જે.ડબલીઉ.વાટશંન*
ડબલીઉ.આર.વેબ*

શ્રી.મુંબઇના.તા૦ ૧૮ મી.અપ્રેલ. ૧૮૪૦

ઇ.એચ.હ્યુજીઝ.શરીફ.*

PROSPECTUS

OF

A NEW JOURNAL,

TO BE STYLED

"THE BOMBAY HERALD."

IT has been often said, that more than three papers cannot subsist in Bombay, and this opinion draws assurance from the several successive abortive attempts which have lately been made to institute a fourth journal. The PROPRIETORS of the HERALD are, however, impressed with the notion, that where there is room for three, there can be room for four, and have accordingly determined, on the "*si-viam-non-inveniam faciam*" principle, to issue their paper on the first Tuesday of next month.

The Proprietors hope for every indulgence from the public, and they will endeavour to merit a due share of support and patronage.

The HERALD will have its pages executed in a superior style of typography, and every pains, essential to neatness and correctness, will be bestowed on it. The paper will be printed twice a week, and published on the mornings of Tuesday and Friday. A single sheet of closely arranged matter will contain all the information, peculiar to the other journals here, and will, besides, be varied with pieces of original literature, principally on local scenes and topics.

Of what else the HERALD *will* be, it is best to let it speak for itself. The public are, however, assured, that *it* is not to begin and terminate its existence in this brief PROSPECTUS:—every exertion shall be used to make the journal worthy of respect and consideration.

Price Two Rupees per Month.

*** Applications to be made to Mr. E. KEAN, at Mr. VIEGAS' Circulating Library, No. 5, Church-lane, Fort.

Bombay, 10th April 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

SMITH & CO. will on Thursday the 2 rd instant, at their Rooms, expose for Sale by Public Auction, part of a rich invoice comprising sets of beautiful Ladies Work Tables, Rosewood, and of Geneva manufacture, with work receivers; A Rosewood Card Table, Mahogany Work Tables; A number of Beautiful Flower Vases; Sets of Rosewood and Mahogany Teapoys; An Assortment of Mirrors; Strings of Beads &c. &c.—20th April 1840.

ON SALE with Messrs. SMITH & Co. an excellent Liverpool built Phaeton, second hand, strongly built with shafts and pole complete.

An early application is required.

ALSO.

A new and superior set of Buggy Harness, moderate price.

Likewise,—A few Double Barrelled Guns by different makers:—A Double Barrelled piece by *Blisset*, with two sets of barrells, Rifle and Fowling, and in fine trim:—An excellent Rifle by *Parker* well done up.

ORNAMENTAL VASES, Children's Tea Sets, and a variety of very handsome *Bijouterie.*—20th April 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press. and Copper-Plate Printing. will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 20th April 1840.

MASQUERADE BALL.

A MASQUERADE BALL and SUPPER will be given at the Racket Court Hotel on Tuesday, 21st April.

Single Admission Ticket.... Rs. 2.

P. S.—Masks for Sale, on application at the Racket Court Hotel.

WINE, SPIRITS, AND BEER FOR SALE.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO., have always on hand a large Stock of superior Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c. consisting of Fine old Port, Pale Sherry, French and English Brandy, Hollands Gin, French Liquers of all kinds at moderate prices.

No. 5, Forbes' Street, 20th April 1840.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ONE English built Buggy with Horse and Harness complete nearly new, and the Horse warranted sound..... Price Rs. 1,000

One new English built Phæton with shifting seats....	,,	900
One serviceable Buggy with Horse and Harness complete..	,,	450

ALSO,

One new Double Barrelled Gun in case with spare barrels made by a first rate maker . . .	,,	500
One Gold Repeating Watch in Tortoise Shell case.....	,,	375

Apply to BENNETT AND Co.

No. 5, Forbes' Street, 20th April 1840.

LOST OR MISLAID.—The following Bengal Government Loan Notes, bearing Nos. 8,694, 10,721, 11,355, and 11,387 respectively for 1835-36, each 500 Company's Rupees. Whoever will bring them to MR. SALVADORE DE'SOUZA at the European General Hospital in the Fort, will be rewarded if required.

Bombay, 20th April 1840.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhds at.....	,,	300
Quarter Casks.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per doz.	,,	18

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 20th April 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 20th April 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 30th of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

NOTIFICATION.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all Collectors, Paymasters, and other Officers of Government, receive as Cash, the Notes of the Bank of Bombay, when tendered in payment of sums due to Government.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1840.

FROM THE BOMBAY PRESS.

TRANSLATED FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(*From the Jami-Jamshid of Saturday last.*)

ON Monday the 6th Instant, a man and woman were convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Fouzdarry Adawlut at Surat. We are not aware of their caste nor the particulars connected with the commission of their crime.

(*From the Chabook of yesterday.*)

We beg most earnestly to call the attention of the higher authorities and the Worshipful Bench of Petty Sessions, to certain grievances loudly complained of by the poorer class of subjects of all castes, complexions and sects, in the hope that what we now say may attract their serious consideration. We do not mean to oppose the laudable Regulation for preventing the promiscuous straying of cattle through the public Streets, without any known owners; for as in duty bound we support the regulation which we conceive is good and beneficial. But that act is enforced beyond its proper limits, by whom we do not take upon ourselves to say; but the manner in which it has been promulgated and carried into execution is shameful, and requires a reform as early as practicable. Upon this point we do not speak from the information of private parties or even the population at large; but merely state that which we have seen with our own eyes, and pronounce to be shameful and disgraceful. Since the passing of the New Regulation for impounding stray cattle, the officers charged with this duty not only act up to the powers with which they are vested, but far exceed them. We ourselves have seen cattle abstracted from their owners and impounded while in the act of being driven during the day, to water. In our presence Cattle have been unharnessed, and carried to the pound. The matter however does not end here. The dealers in sheep who had a separate market, or piece of ground in which they used to carry on their transactions with the Butchers have ceased bringing any stock for sale. A few days ago several hundred sheep were seized, placed in the pound, and only subsequently released by the payment of the prescribed fees by the owners. The parties who had thus relieved their sheep imagined from an ignorance of the law that they were quite safe; but next day experienced the same fate—Of course these poor people are unable to pay daily fees amounting at least to one hundred Rupees, out of the very trifling profits derived from their business. Our exposure does not end even here, but must proceed still further to exhibit the absurdity of this improper restriction. The officers to whom the management of this system of impounding is committed, overstep the limits of their duty, by preventing Milkmen from driving their Buffaloes to graze, unless they wish to incur the risk of having them seized and carried off to the pound. We would ask should this absurd and oppressive act be enforced in this Island, how are any classes of the community to keep a few cattle, even for the purposes of domestic supply? When the poor dealers suffer as we have mentioned, they will be compelled to remain in their jungles, and consequently the Butchers will be prevented from obtaining any supplies for the market. The Bazar has from one end to the other been entirely shut. A personal inspection of the Market has caused us to witness a crowd vociferating that the British Government is as bad and oppressive as that of the Mahrattas or the Moguls. These complaints are levelled not only against the Government, but also the leading Mahajuns, who they assert are obligated to be the *slaves* of Government since their elevation to the Magistracy. Had any of our worthy Setts stepped into the Bazar this morning, he would have seen and heard what we now relate.

We actually heard one man say that the members among the Mahajuns should be changed in the same way as the British Parliament is, while another exclaimed where is Pestonjee Wadia who has so often contended with the Bombay Government for the welfare of his countrymen?

SINCE writing the above we hear that all the Butchers and cattle dealers appeared before the Senior Magistrate of Police with a complaint of their grievance, when they were informed (although we do not vouch for the authority of the report) that if they wished to drive their flocks and herds, either for sale, or to graze, they might do so, by yoking them to carts, after the hour appointed by the Regulations. We believe the Magistrate ordered the cattle then in the pound to be released without exacting any fees, with a severe reprimand and admonition to the owners, that if in future, they would be punished for so doing. We rather think that this regulation, preventing dealers from selling, or carrying their cattle to market at any hour through the streets is most oppressive, and we sincerely hope that the higher powers will take some measures to guard against their subjects being molested by subordinate officials. Previous to the strict enforcement of this rigid regulation, the income derived by Government from the pound, amounted, as we hear, to only a hundred and fifty rupees; whereas now it yields upon an average, Two Thousand Five Hundred. If for their own immediate profit they have inflicted an imposition so horrid, how much longer can we expect such a Government to rule us with prosperity?

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS,—*Saturday, April 18th*, 1840.

We have little alteration to report in our market. We trust the opening of the Bank combined with considerable Imports of Treasure from China, which have lately come in will have the effect of infusing more animation amongst the Native Buyers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

COTTON.—Continues to arrive and prices going down—Broach and Surat 101 to 105—Dholera 85 on the Green.

PEPPER.—Rather scarce and difficult to get on the Coast.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—The transactions of the week are the following.

			Rs.	A.	P.
600	Pieces	White Long Cloth...per piece	5	6	0
900	,,	Do.....do.....	6	0	0
500	,,	Do....do.....	6	10	0
800	,,	Do.....do- 40 yds. 36 in....	7	7	0
200	,,	Do.....do. 25 do. 36 do.....	7	0	0
200	,,	Grey..do. 38 do. 31 do....	4	8	0
140	,,	Do. Madapollams.....	2	8	0
500	,,	Do....do.....	2	7	0
3000	,,	White. do.....	3	8	0
1000	,,	Do....do.....	3	4	0
200	,,	Do....do. 25 yds. 36 in....	5	8	0
400	,,	White Jacconets.....	3	3	0
600	,,	Do.....do.....	4	1	0
700	,,	Do.....do.....	3	6	0
600	,,	Do.....do.....	3	0	0
600	,,	Grey..do.....	3	8	0
1000	,,	Do.....do.....	3	5	0
1000	,,	Do.....do.....	3	10	0
200	,,	Do.....do.....	3	4	0
400	,,	Mulls No. 6.....	6	0	0
15	Cases	Do. do. 5 }	4	1	0
7	,,	Do. do. 4 }			
2200	Pieces	White Jacconets.....	3	13	0
240	,,	Ginghams.....	3	10	0
200	,,	Coloured Muslin.....	4	2	0
1650	,,	Lappets.....	2	7	0
100	,,	White Cambrics.....	2	14	0
200	,,	Do. Shirting 40 yds. 36 in.	6	11	6
1000	,,	Shawls 8 pines.....	4	1	0
3	,,	Cases Neutral Print.....	5	8	0
13	,,	Perance do.....	3	13	0

METALS.—Iron rather higher and 44 Rs. given for Bar. Market firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE.—A good many bills offering.—Some bought at 2 | 1½

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A REPLY TO THE DURPUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I shall feel extremely obliged by your publishing this letter in your ensuing number, being a reply to the concluding paragraph of the *Durpun's* Editorial remarks upon my letter of the 15th, published in the *Durpun* of the 20th instant.

The Editor of the *Durpun* seems evidently indignant at my reputation of a notice by him in the *Durpun* of the 13th instant, relative to the case of the Mamletdar at Judapoor. I no doubt touched a tender chord, and should have paused a little, ere I sent the letter for insertion in his paper. The motto that one should observe in writing to the *Durpun* is "*To avoid all subjects that may disparage stocks or stones*" That there might have been orthographical errors or slight omissions in my letter as received by the Editor, I will not deny—there might have been many for ought I know to the contrary, a previous engagement rendering it imperative on me to visit a friend about 24 miles from Poona on the date of my letter to the *Durpun*, I was induced to entrust it to a native transcriber, to whom I read the draught more than once, and having given instructions to forward it that evening, I proceeded on my journey. The Editor certainly could not have known this, but he might easily have perceived that the letter was the production of a person not quite so ignorant of the English language as he insinuates.

This Paragon of Editor's however would have us believe that the "*Durpun*" is the parent of all that is valuable in modern literature, that its contributors are constellations of the geniuses of the day, and that his remarks upon my letter was the master spirit of the age! I believe I have contributed articles upon various subjects to your valuable journal, but never to my recollection did any of them call forth a remark from your pen similar to that made by the Editor of the *Durpun*.

I remain Sir, your's obediently,
FACTS.

Poona, 29th March 1840.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

At Mazagon, on the morning of the 17th instant, of ferer, after an illness of seven days, WILLIAM JOHN, the infant Son of W. H. Payne, of this place.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 16th.—Major Master, 4th Light Dragoons from Kurrachie.

Do. do.—Lieutenant H. Shakespear, Adjutant 2nd Nizam's Cavalry from Neilgherree.

Do. 17th.—Lieutenant Thomas Gainsford, Artillery from Cabool.

Do. do.—Captain W. Brett, Ditto from Kurrachee

Do. do.—Assistant Surgeon Watkins, 3rd Troop H. B. from Cabool.

Do, do.—Ensign Henry Pottinger, 15th Regiment from Kutch.

Do. 18th.—Lieutenant Hogg, Staff from Mahabulishwar.

Do. do.—Captain Hall, 26th Regiment N. I. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

April 18th.—Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Jopp, 16th Regiment N. I., to Kurrack.

Do, do.—Ensign Raches, Ditto to Ditto.

Do. 19th.—Lieutenant Colonel Ottey, C. V. B. to Mahabulishwar.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—April 16th, Barque Resolution, R. White, Master, from Kurrachie 11th Instant.

Passengers.—Lieut. Gainsford. Capt. Brett Artillery, 319 Troops and Followers, 11 Gun Boat Lascars.

Do, 16th.—Ship Faize Allum, Thomas H. Bennett, Master, from Calcutta 28th Feb.

Passengers.—Merwanjee Furdoonjee and 12 Natives.

Do. 19th.—French Ship Le George Cuvier, B. Rolland, Master, from Bordeaux, 30th October, touched at Mahe on the 4th instant.

DEPARTURE.—April 17th.—Ship Lord Castlereagh, P. Tonks, Master, to Karrack.

Passengers.—Troops.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship Childers.

E I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Atalanta, Berenice, and Iron Steamer Planet.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Schooner, Constance, Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Futtay Rahimon, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Dadaloy, Futtay Hulbarry, Hamudy, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydroose, Buckinghamshire, Ganges, Colonel Newall, City of Poonah, Berkshire, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Drougan, Emerald Isle, Parland, Mount Stewart, Elphinstone, Mahomedee, Magistrate, Lady Rowena, Neptune, Parkfield, Mary, Abbotsford, Clifton Samed Ammy, Sultana, Dowlutpursad, Futtay Moombarruck, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Medora, Mor, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Wild Irish Girl, Resolution, and Faize Allum.

PORTUGUESE.—Bark Marquis of Hastings, and Brig Esperanca.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus, and Ship Le George, Cuvier.

ARAB.—Ship Tauze.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.....	30th April.
Buckinghamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee.....	London ..	In April,
Lady East.....	J. Nusserwanjee and Co...	London ..	
Ganges.....	Skinner and Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
Berkshire.....	Remington&Co.	London ..	
Lancaster.....	Higginson and Cardwell....	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
City of Poona	Pollexfen, Milne and Co.....	Liverpool..	In April.
M.S. Elphinstone	Skinner & Co.		
Sir W. Wallace.	Do. ..	Singapore.	
Fort William..	J Jeejeebhoy..		
Emerald Isle..	Gibb Miller & Co.....		
Drongan.....	T. Jefferies & Co.....		
Lady Rowena..	Dirom Carter and Co.. ..		
Marquis of Hastings.....	J. Jeejeebhoy..	Macao....	Quick desp
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co.....		

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
*Steamer Cleopatra....	Supt. Indian Navy	London..	22d Nov.
Sesostris.....	Supt. I. N.....	London ..	
Abel Gower..	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	in Dec.
*Inglis.....	B.&A. Hormusjee.	London ..	
*Catherine....	Forbes & Co ..	London ..	22d Nov.
*Earl Durham.	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	11th Jan.
Euphrates	.....	London ..	30th Jan.
Thetis.....	.....	London ..	25th Jan.
Tartar.....	.....	London ..	
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	.....	London ..	
Justina.....	.....	London ..	25th Jan.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	
Competent....	.....	Liverpool	
Caledona	.....	Liverpool	
John Knox. ..	.....	Liverpool	14th Nov.
*Shannon.. ..	P. Milne & Co..	Liverpool	11th Oct.
*Tinawarra..	.....	Liverpool	7th Dec.
*W. Sharples..	H. & Cardwell..	Liverpool	20th Dec.
Barbara.....	R. S. & Co.. ..	Liverpool	12th Dec.
Cestrian.....	Edmond Bibby&C	Liverpool	18th Dec.
Majestic.....	George S. King	Liverpool	2d week Ja
Wilson.....	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	15th Jan.
*Eleanor Lancaster.... ..	MacVicar B. Co	Liverpool	19th Nov.
Crown.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Do.. ..	28th Jan.
*Bucephalus..	W. Nicol & Co..	Clyde.. ..	
Maria.....	MacVicar B.&Co.	Do.. ..	20th Dec.
British King..	Skinner & Co. ..	Do.. ..	
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Quinten Leech	.....	Do.. ..	
Mary Mitchelson....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen.....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	P. Jefferies & Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.....	

Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

APRIL 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
20th Monday.....	1 0	1 17
21st Tuesday	1 35	1 50

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH MARCH.
,, *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

April 20—Monday.—Easter Monday.
21—Tuesday.—Easter Tuesday.—Insurrection at Bareilly, 1816.
22—Wednesday.
23—Thursday.—St. George.
24—Friday.—A great Fire broke out at Surat about 19,000 Houses burnt and many Lives lost 1837.
25—Saturday.—St. Mark,—Duchess of Gloucester born, 1776.—Almora taken by the English, 1815.—Moon Last Quarter.
26—Sunday.—1st Sunday after Easter.—Low Sunday.

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, April 20, 1840.

THE following is the Shipping report since our last:

ARRIVED.—April 16th, Ship *Faize Allum*, T. H. Bennett, Master, from Calcutta 28th February, touched at Alepee on the 2nd and at Mangalore on the 7th instant.—*Passengers*: Merwanjee Furdoonjee and 12 Natives; Do. do. Barque *Resolution*, R. White, Master, from Karrachee 11th instant.—*Passengers*:—Lieutenant Gainsford, Artillery; Captain W. Brett Artillery, Sick; 319 Troops and followers, and 11 Gun boat Lascars; April 19th, H. C. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Zyghur; Do. do. French Ship *Le George Cuvier*, B. Rolland, Master, from Bordeaux 30th October, touched at Mahé on the 4th instant.

WE are glad to state that the Cholera having entirely disappeared from the Marine Battalion on Friday last, that Corps left its encampment on the Esplanade, and returned to its Lines which have been lately completely ventilated. Since the commencement of the disease on the 31st Ultimo, thirty two Marines fallen victims to it.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE contains the copy of a Memorial to Lord Auckland from the Bengal Service which we recommend, to the consideration of the Bombay Establishment.

WE give place to-day to two different opinions from the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru*, as to the finding and Sentence of the Court Martial by which Lieutenant GIBBARD was lately dismissed the Service. The question is argued on both sides in a manner that cannot fail by the conflicting views which our brethren entertain, of placing the whole gist of the dispute in a light that will give our young military readers a subject for study and reflection.

UNDER the head of "TRANSLATIONS FROM THE NATIVE JOURNALS" will be found an article from our indefatigable contemporay of the *Chabook* relative to a Regulation passed many years ago, but now, (for the first time) put fully in force, for the pounding of stray cattle which in deference to Hindoo superstitious usages, have hitherto been permitted to wander about the public Bazaars without either check or control. The article in question although perhaps rather free spoken seems to be derived from the writer's own personal observation, and, if inaccurate in a few particulars, is not the less worthy of notice, as an index of the state of native feeling upon a point most essentially connected with civic & domestic economy. To this extent we can freely corroborate his testimony, that upon Saturday neither beef nor mutton was procurable in the Market adjacent to the Town Barracks.

WE beg to draw the attention of the public to our advertising columns, convening a Meeting for the purpose of adopting congratulatory addresses to the QUEEN and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT on the occasion of their Marriage which takes place this day at a ¼ past 4 P. M. We have no doubt that the well known loyalty of the European and Native Public will secure a numerous attendance. No event ought to fill the public minds with greater joy. Independent of the satisfaction of beholding the first Lady of the Land assuming the dignity of the Matron, and entering upon the duties which are so endearing to all well regulated minds, the stability of the present family on the throne which they have so wisely and ably filled, and under whose sway the Nation has advanced to the first and most eminent station in the scale of Nations, is hereby under Diwine Providence provided for. Long may the Illustrious couple live as an example of conjugal felicity, and may their example be speedily followed by the Bachelors and Spinsters of the realms under their sway.

WE have waited with some anxiety to see if our contemporaries would notice the contemptuous and unconstitutional language of the President of the Board of Control (as related by Captain Cogan in the late discussion at the India House on the affairs of the late Rajah of Sattarah) relative to the Natives of this country, [illegible] bullying style he said "he would put a stop to these turband gentlemen filling London with petitions. We had thought in our simplicity that the *turband gentlemen* were our fellow subjects, and we have heard *that the right* of petitioning was one of the greatest privileges of the *subject*.!!! Sir John Cam Hobhouse has however dispelled our ignorance, and will we suppose send out an invoice of pitch plasters *a la Burke* for the mouths, and hand cuffs or thumb screws, for the fingers of the turband gentlemen. This is right down "*Drawcauser*." We remember the great President a violent libertarian, and recollect seeing him in as rainy a day as ever poured with sables drooping and teeth chattering on the back of a drenched Horse at the Funeral of the virtuous Caroline of Brunswick, who in order to shew his love of liberty to his friends. The mob who would resist the authorities that were and two poor devils were killed!!! Times are altered. He is in place and finds that liberty was a pretty thing to prate about on a younger brother's stipend and an empty larder. But once in Downing street why as the *Mock Doctor* says "Nous avous changé tout cela" and he now reads (liberty) "to do as one likes in a Treasury Berth but to let no one (not in that blessed state) do the same." Who so forward to present petitions and clamour for the liberty of the subject as Cam in the days of Tory rule, when be plastered with the fulsome adulations of the Covent Garden Electors? Old Glory was a decent *rat* to this animal!!! A petition now is like a Blister Plaister and a Pugree worse than a Pill.—We trust however that *our Turband Gentlemen* will not be daunted by such balderdash but that whenever they feel wronged, they will exercise this *most glorious privilege of a British subject*, and demand justice at its fountain head, and shew their *Turbans in London whenever they like* however displeasing they may be to highly paid and overfed Anglo Indian functionaries.

IN the *Gazette*, during last February, the complaints of several correspondents elicited a suggestion in the Editorial remarks, of the necessity of efficient repairs being made in the Lane called Mehta Manockjee's, situated in New Town, Kettwaddie. Our informants then represented this lane as impassable for wheel carriages, and subsequent accounts, so far from announcing any improvement, declare that this inconvenience still exists.—As the inhabitants of that district have a more immediate local interest in the preservation of a good thoroughfare, we would advise that they in conjunction with that portion of the public having occasion to resort there, whether for business or pleasure, should present an application to the Court of Petty Sessions, stating that as they contribute in the legalized proportion to the Assessment, they have a right to

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expect an equivalent return for the exaction of this tax.

Many valuable buildings have been erected in that vicinity upon the faith of Government, practically recognising this principle in the formation and preservation of a good road, which alone can render their property valuable by inducing respectable tenants to occupy the premises.

We have now two letters before us stating the surprise of the writer, that no notice has as yet been taken of this inconvenience after the prominent manner in which it has been obtruded upon the attention of the Superintendent of Roads through our columns. The duty of that officer certainly is to discover and correct these defects in his department by knowledge, derived from a habitual inspection, and more imperatively so, when they may elude his utmost vigilance to take such steps upon their being hinted so broadly to him as will produce the requisite amendments. So opposed to this has been his conduct, (if our correspondents are to be credited) that the several petitions to him as well as the Government have been utterly unheeded, and the pleasing prospect is still before them of nothing being done for their comfort in anticipation of the miseries of the approaching monsoon.

On the 7th instant, a Hindoo procession in honor of the betrothal of a young couple while passing along the Kalbadavee road, about two in the morning, with the usual noisy accompaniments of Tom-toms and other instruments, by a strange perversion of taste, called Music, was interrupted by two Police Peons, who informed them that as the permission granted by the Magistrates only licensed them to play till 11, they should desist—Of this the party must have been well aware as the license so obtained, upon payment of the usual fee of one Rupee, distinctly restricted them to the above mentioned hour. One of the number however presuming upon his relationship to a native gentleman, said to possess very considerable private influence with our Governor, and the honorary attendance of some Government sepoys, whom he had procured surreptitiously from the countenance which they had seen him at all times receive from their superiors, assaulted the Police, and indignantly disclaimed their right of interference. This resistance of authorities duly constituted having been made upon the grounds of the Police Peons being men of low rank, unfit to come "*between the wind and his nobility*" the Policemen repaired to the nearest station for additional assistance, which soon appeared in the shape of two European constables with a portion of the native preservers of the peace. These arrested this hero of the night and were in the act of conveying him to the Mumbadavee Chowkee, when Ramchunder the Interpreter to the Police and Court of Petty Sessions became his bail to the Constable, and with much difficulty saved him from incarceration. Upon surrendering himself next morning, this native Gentleman (whose name from motives of delicacy we refrain from publishing) appeared with Messrs. Cochrane and Hancock to defend his case. After a little extra-magisterial conversation, Mr. LeGeyt observed to the professional gentlemen, that if they wished to push the matter, it would become his duty to refer it to the Petty Sessions, as he was convinced that their client had been the first aggressor, and would be obliged to stand the consequences, for having assaulted the Police in the execution of their duty. Council declining after this intimation to press the affair, no investigation of the case took place, and the party accused was liberated. The course thus adopted by Mr. Cochrane clearly shows that as a judicious advocate he perceived the propriety of availing himself of Mr. LeGeyt's suggestions for the benefit of his client. But this places the latter Gentleman in the anomalous position of dissuading the legal adviser of a man, who was or ought to have been a prisoner from taking such steps as would tend in their ultimate results, to convict him of a grave offence. The fact of the accused having been released upon bail by a Constable is moreover a departure from the usual procedure, as repeatedly has the same privilege been withheld from many individuals proferring unexceptionable security for their appearance to meet charges of a much more trivial nature. The defence set up for such a refusal when made by a Constable, has been his want of authority to exercise this discretionary power; while any such application to the late Superintendent of Police has, within our certain knowledge been treated with contempt, even when emanating from a Justice of the Peace—bail, in our opinion should in all cases of assault or nocturnal disputes coming within the cognizance of the Police be accepted, but no favouritism should regulate the exercise of this merciful principle of the English law. The case still further administers a wholesome lesson to those sitting in high places, of the eagerness with which some natives grasp every opportunity of prostituting the ordinary courtesies of private intercourse to their own advantage, and ostentatiously blazon their familiarity with a great man as a shield to any act of insolence to which their vanity may prompt them to commit. The Police might also extend the time to which Tom-toms are permitted to be beaten, as in ceremonies of this description they are considered by Hindoos, as indispensable upon religious grounds, and the necessity of entering upon such rites at the auspicious hour predicted by an astrologer precludes them from being guided at all times by the hour presented by the Magistracy. Previous to the occurrence upon which we have been commenting we learn that in certain case after a proper representation to that effect, the Magistrates did grant a special permission to perform these ceremonies with the usual music, at extraordinary hours, which they now decline doing on account of the assault alleged to have been committed by an individual, who was discharged when brought into Court without even the form of an enquiry. It would certainly have been more becoming had the Magistrate investigated the case, and decided upon its individual merits instead of punishing the bulk of the population of the Island for the offence of one, in whose footsteps they are not likely to follow.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

OPINIONS OF THE BENGAL PRESS ON LIEUTENANT GIBBARD'S COURT MARTIAL.

We have received, too late in the day for any extended comment on the matter, which they contain, Bombay papers of the 27th ultimo, wherefrom we have extracted certain General Orders regarding the trial of Lieutenant Gibbard, and a very sensibly written editorial from the *Bombay Gazette* on this unfortunate affair. We agree with our western cotemporary in looking upon the entire transaction as one disgraceful to the national character, and cannot but approve of the Commander-in-Chiefs (Sir T. Mac. Mahon's) refusal to comply with the merciful recommendations of the Court, which were put forth, upon some principle or other utterly unknown by and incomprehensible to us. How the Court could possibly, after having satisfied itself of the fact that four men were brutally massacred by an unguided youth, perpetrate so deplorably imbecile a remark, as the last sentence of the recommendation contains, we are utterly at a loss to divine. "The above reasons lead the Court to believe, that the lamentable error he (Lieut. Gibbard) has fallen into, was one of judgment only, and therefore to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Commander of the Forces, feeling assured that the *experience he has so dearly earned, is sufficient assurance against a recurrence* of such a misfortune." A recurrence! Just as though the maa had been absent from parade or disobedient to orders. Four men massacred, and the prisoner recommended to mercy, because he is not likely to massacre four more, if he be pardoned! Oh! wise Judges—a recurrence indeed! four men massacred, and it is gravely stated that the offender, if he escape, will "not do it again." We should hope not—but how are the four victims to be brought back to life again? We hope, that not only will Lieutenant Gibbard not commit this offence again, but that no British officer will ever be guilty of its parallel, as long as England is dominant in the East.—*Harkaru, April 7.*

The case of Lieut. Gibbard of the Bombay Army, recently dismissed by a court martial upon a charge which our readers saw in last Monday's *Military Chronicle*, is not one which we should have been likely to have passed over without *some* commentary, though we had not time to observe upon it when it first came to our knowledge. But our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* is *very* premature in blaming the *whole press of India* for not having sufficiently taken the matter up, when at the time of his writing it was impossible that any account of the trial could have reached Calcutta! Our view of it, from the scanty information afforded by the charge and sentence, is that Lieutenant Gibbard has been somewhat harshly treated;—not that the putting to death of the natives was justifiable (as far as we know the circumstances) either by martial or civil law, but that his orders from his official superiors seemed to have left *him* no other alternative, according as he, a young and inexperienced officer, appears to have construed them. On his part there would not seem to have been any wanton cruelty in the unfortunate transaction; and knowing as we do how confidently even *old* officers rely on the authority of the political agents under whom they act, we are not surprised at a *young* officer imagining that he had no alternative but to obey an order emanating from such a source, even if that order directed persons captured under certain circumstances to be summarily put to death. If the instructions of the agent were held by the higher authorities to form no extenuation of *no* excuse for, Lieut. Gibbard's conduct, then in our judgment the charge upon which he has been tried, was as preposterous as that which Sir Henry Fane preferred against Mr. Keating; for if Lieutenant Gibbard had no *due* authority for putting the men to death, he was plainly guilty of murder, and should have been arraigned accordingly; for it is not pretended that the unhappy wretches were put to death in the heat of a struggle, or in the attempt to capture them, or under any circumstances which could have justified the homicide. We are bound to believe that the real state of the case differed from the one set forth in the recomendation to mercy; but as that is the strongest recommendation we ever remember to have read, and as it clearly asserts the political agent's *orders* for the act which was perpetrated (because it declares that he approved of what had been done under the Lieutenant's construction of those orders) we think that it would have been more satisfactory to the army at large, if the Commander-in-chief had entered more into such particulars as might have overturned the statements of the recommendation, than he appears to have thought necessary. We hold it to be indisputable that no political agent can be invested with the power of determining on life or death, with regard to any class of persons against whom troops may be employed, and who may be taken prisoners; but if an inexperienced officer received such instructions from such an authority, as left no doubt on his mind that he was ordered to inflict death, he might not be by any means able to estimate the legality or sufficiency of such instructions, and might feel bound to act up to them, however reluctant his private feelings might make him to do so. As far as the proceedings which are made public inform us, we do not doubt that *murder* has been committed; but we think that while the political agent must or ought to have known that he had no legal right to authorise the putting of the men to death, there is much to be urged in excuse for the young officer, who appears to be of a perfectly humane disposition, and who probably revolted his *feelings* in acting according to what he conscientiously deemed his *duty*. We shall probably hear a good deal more of the case, and shall then be better able to judge of it, than we are on our present very limited information, which does not even let us know whether the transaction happened in an independent native state, or within the territories of the Company; but as the question is one which cannot fail to be interesting to the whole army—especially that phase of it which relates to the extent to which a political, or civil agent must be obeyed, by an officer acting under his authority (the China case is somewhat in point, and there are others upon record) it shall be our duty to expound the matter hereafter, as clearly as additional knowledge of the particular instance may enable us to do.—*Englishman, April 8.*

AN APPEAL TO EARL AUCKLAND, THE MEMORIAL FOR THE BOON.

The following is a copy of the memorial adopted at the last meeting of the committee of management. It was agreed that the first member of the Medical Board, who signed the last memorial, should take up this in the name of the service to Earl Auckland. We trust his Lordship will not hesitate to express his opinion for the satisfaction of the service whether he will support their prayer with his powerful influence, or whether unsupported it shall be offered up to the Honorable Court in vain. If rumour be true, we have understood that his Lordship is a great admirer of the administration in India of the late Sir John Malcolm. We beg he will therefore peruse the sentiments expressed by Sir John on a similar occasion in forwarding a memorial from the medical service at Bombay to the Court of Directors. That enlightened and experienced Governor observed in the medical department some revisions and reductions were made. The claims of the seniors of this branch were strongly recommended to the Court of Directors, and again in his Minute, under date April, 1828. 'The enjoyment of all wances,' I observed, 'in different situations by junior servants in the medical branch equal, and in some instances, higher than those of their superiors in rank and standing, is noticed in this letter, and there is no doubt its operation must be injurious to the public service. It is calculated to take from promotion its value, and from ambition its objects.' Sir John did not think that the allowances were too high, for he adds, 'considering as I do the consequence of men of superior qualification entering the medical line in India, and knowing the importance of many of those staff situations necessarily held by assistant surgeons, I am not prepared to affirm that the extra allowances awarded them are too large.' Further on Sir John states that 'it appears to be a very serious defect of the constitution of the medical line in India, that it wants the stimulus which can only be given by men having prospect of honorable and profitable advancement. The operation of the late orders of the Court of Directors, goes to diminish every hope before entertained from promotion.' No language can be stronger than this and we trust Earl Auckland's will not be the less forcible. His Lordship will perceive by the memorial the effects of the reduction of two superintending surgeoncies on this establishment. The senior member of the Medical Board on the Bombay establishment is an Assistant Surgeon of 1810. He was promoted to a Superintending Surgeoncy in 1835, to the Medical Board in 1837, whereas Surgeon James Thomson of the Bengal establishment, also an Assistant Surgeon of 1810 has yet six Surgeons above him, all of whom must be promoted or retire &c., before he can hope to succeed to a superintending surgeoncy, but there are 20 above him to the rank of Senior of the Medical Board. The Senior Superintending Surgeon on the Bombay establishment is of May 1811, whereas the Surgeon on the Bengal establishment of the same standing is 24 from the rank of Senior Superintending Surgeon. His Lordship is aware of the great reduction in medical allowance in consequence. Now let us refer to the synopsis of evidence taken before the select committee of the house of commons and take the opinion of Sir Jasper Nicolls, Sir T. Pritzler and Sir C. Dalbiac of medical men on this establishment and what will be the result of such treatment. They observe that 'the hospital and medical duties generally are particularly well conducted; the officers in the superior and middle ranks of this class, as well in the King's as in the Company's service, being men of excellent education. But if these officers should entertain anything like mistrust as to the pay and allowances hitherto granted to them, the same description of men who have gone out for the last twelve or fourteen years, and who have brought this portion of the service to its present highly creditable state, will not again be induced to go out; and the introduction of officers of inferior education would be generally very prejudicial, and would at times materially effect the efficiency of the army.' Now the distinguished men who have given the foregoing opinion have given it disinterestedly. We need not impress upon his Lordship that to press it on the minds of the H. C. is to do the state a service and to guard against evils which must inevitably follow any indifference to the claim of a well educated and highly useful body of men. The same evidence adds that 'with regard to the Company's regulation requiring a specified period of service, as superintending surgeon or member of the Medical Board in order to entitle medical officers to the higher scale of retiring pension, it is considered by them as a hardship, that they should not have the privilege, in common with the field officers in the army, of retiring on the day they attain their new rank." Sir C. Dalbiac affirms that 'no officer in any military service is exposed to the same continued fatigue and risk as the medical officer in charge of an European corps in India; and it is believed it will be found that these officers die there in the proportion of at least two, or perhaps three to one, as compared with officers of other ranks. In less than ten years, the 4th dragoons, (King's) have buried three full surgeons in India, besides a fourth who came to England in bad health, and died after his arrival. Altogether, a point of more importance to the welfare and efficiency of the Indian army can scarcely be contemplated, than that of affording due encouragement and remuneration to, and keeping perfect faith with, the medical officers of all ranks employed in that country.' We need not say more; we now leave the just claims of medical men in the hands of his Lordship full of hope that he will do his utmost to obtain a speedy and favorable answer to their prayer.—*India Journal of Medical and Physical science for April.*

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

When we undertook to offer a few observations on the memorial for a boon to the Officers of the medical profession, we promised to advert to other circumstances connected with the interests of that body. It is now our purpose to redeem the pledge.

The numerical inadequacy of the medical list to supply a sufficiency of surgeons for the various duties required from that branch of the Service, has been the subject of official deliberation by a Committee expressly appointed to investigate in what manner the evident deficiency might be corrected. If other proof were wanting, certain recent orders by the Commander in Chief exhibit, in the most positive manner, how repeatedly, to meet the exigencies of the Government, the necessity exists for *doubling-up* medical appointments, to the infinite annoyance of the profession, and the serious hardship of its members. If we are right in our recollection, no fewer than four Officers were obliged, within a very short space of time, to make over charge of their Corps to *other* Surgeons, at large stations, in order to afford medical aid to detachments proceeding on duty. On a point so vitally important to the interests of the State as an effective Medical Staff (we allude of course to number) it seems inconsistent with the boasted liberality of the Company's arrangements, that any want should be perceptible in this, one of the most essential arms of their whole establishments—for what would be the situation of any military or civil station, when deprived of medical attendance? That such does not actually happen, is solely owing to the shift, temporarily adopted, of withdrawing Officers from their appointed duty, for the execution of a required service—but at what annoyance, at what individual sacrifice, to the Surgeons, may be easily conceived! It not unfrequently occurs at large stations, that there is not a single Assistant Surgeon left at the disposal of the authorities, as officers of a junior standing, fixed with Regiments on what is intended to be a permanent duty, are compelled, at a moment's warning to break up their establishments, and accompany parties of troops detached on specific service, at the cost of time, purse and repose. We stated, an order had been forwarded by the Direction, enjoining full allowance in all cases of succession—even though *protempore*—to regimental medical charge. Had the order in question been perused by certain officials in the spirit which dictated it, or had they viewed with common regard a Service, which we are at a loss to imagine *any* can look upon with disregard—the condition of medical men, in this respect, would have been much ameliorated, and less reason would have appeared for the discontent growing out of a certainty, that the fair and kind disposition of the home authorities has been as unnecessarily, cruelly, thwarted. It was not, in our opinion, a very decorous proceeding to throw back the Court's order for reconsideration—since, it implied an incompetency to judge properly, as to what was due to a body of their own servants—the referring party being themselves in the situation of servants, while thus tacitly rebuking the conduct of their masters! We will quote the words of the order, and leave our readers to say, whether we are not justified in passing these remarks. "It is not our wish "or intention that any portion of the medical al- "lowances authorized to the charge of a Corps "should be saved to the Government, during the "temporary absence of the Surgeon or Assistant "Surgeon holding the charge"—"The Medical "Officer in temporary charge will therefore, "hereafter, receive the full allowance which, ac- "cording to his rank he would be entitled to re- "ceive if in permanent charge, according to the "practice observed, in issuing command allowance." Having perused the above, let any one, on reflection, say if he can with Truth, that the medical profession has not sustained a deep injury, at the hands of the party who thus contrived to defeat the benevolent intention of the Directors? The indulgence is in itself so equitable, that we have no doubt, sooner or later, it will be accorded; but, *in the meanwhile*, the Service suffers from the discouragement, and, result what may, has little obligation, to the feeling which dictated so ungenerous a counsel, as withholding the execution of the order pending a reference *for its reconsideration*.

Let us return to the numerical inefficiency of which we have already spoken. The vast, the princely expenditure of the Company, in providing for the necessities of the state in other cases—observe their *civil* list—their establishments—their buildings—their appointments—accords but ill with the pitiful and niggardly dispensation of their means, in procuring so many more medical men as would leave no ground for complaint on the score of numerical deficiency. The health, and with it the effectiveness of all ranks, from the Governor General downwards—Civil, Military, Marine, Covenanted and Uncovenanted—depend, under Providence, so mainly on the science and attention of the medical practitioner, that it would naturally be supposed there would rather be a leaning to extravagance, than to parsimony—as erring (if error,) on the right side—in securing an unexceptionably ample supply of Surgeons for the uses of the state, and the welfare of their own interests, which are altogether and inseparably involved in the healthful condition of their servants. It is lamentable to think that there should be any deficiency here: and yet more so, to find that, even the measure of liberality to which the Court is disposed, should be defeated by a machination of which the objectis utterly insignificant if it originates in a curtailment of expense, and worse than cold-blooded, if it arises from hostility. We hesitate not to say, that the first duty of the Company is to provide—especially in such a climate as—a *complete* Medical Service—as complete in numbers as we know it to be in character and skill—and that he, or they, who interpose to check any determination which tends to produce greater efficiency in the amount, or greater comfort and contentment amongst the members, is, or are, the enemy or enemies, not only of the profession, but of an entire community, which is every way, so much indebted to them. We must pause for the present; intending to review the published minute of one of the Committees in our next issue. The minutes of the other members have not been promulgated—but scarcely any thing occurs so hidden ly, that no glimpse of what is proposed transpires; and therefore we

shall—though not with equal confidence—adver to what we have understood respecting them likewise, as being necessary to the general consideration of the subject we have undertaken to discuss. —*Courier, April* 8.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The more we look into the merits of the economy of the Medical Service of India, it he more thoroughly we become convinced of the utter want of that generosity of treatment from official authorities, which an *unrepresented* body of professional men might naturally claim. On the contrary, advantage would really seem to have been taken of occasions for rendering to other branches of the service rewards and honors, to wound their consequence, and crush their pretensions. How far such conduct towards a most meritorious body of men can be justified, we will leave those to say who can enjoy satisfaction in witnessing slights and discouragements put upon a class of servants whom the army can no more do without, than the Company can do without the army. Nothing *was* more common, and we verily believe nothing still *is* so in certain circles than to exclaim whenever a fresh instance of injustice had been sustained by the Department and a remonstrance offered, "oh, those Doctors, they are never contented." And thus, it may with truth be said insult was added to injury. No commiseration, no sympathy was expressed by these *brethren* in exile for the professional wrongs which had been sustained, but the absence of a sufferer was, and as we before remarked, we believe still *is*, seized on to characterize a body of men as a set of discontented grumblers. We are quite willing, in the task we have assigned ourselves, to meet this charge and go into its merits. We need not desire to go back further than the last four years for a refutation of it. On the 25th of December 1835, appeared a general dispatch, announcing to the Military Establishment of this Empire, that in consideration of the hardship of some officers being, by speedier promotion, superseded by others, a gradation of pension was to be allowed in conformity to the actual number of years the incumbent had passed in India, and not, as heretofore, in accordance with the rank that each held. This *boon*, for such it was justly styled was hailed by all the old and worn out Officers of the Service with delight, and they could not but feel gratified to a Government whose consideration had not been unworthily directed to the unavoidable public misfortunes of their servants. As a part of the great Military machine of India, the Medical Officers felt that they had an undeniable claim to a participation in the benefits of his *boon*. They had been made to suffer first in the military retrenchments which the "thrifty," to borrow the expression of one of the present Members of the Council of India,) Lord William Bentinck thought proper to adopt. Besides being deprived of their "contract" allowance which, (if not a *prescriptive* sight, had become the next thing to it) they were *made to feel themselves identical with the Military class*, for on entering the prescribed line of 200 miles circuit round the seat of Government, they have alike with the captain or subaltern, the allowance of batta cut down to half, and are deprived without hesitation of every fraction of Military pay that does not square with the allowances enjoyed by the Military individual with whom they rank. Is not this a convincing proof of the justness of their claim to be considered as comprehended in any immunity or concession that may be granted to the Military service? But no, it is not so. Whenever a grant of honors, or a curtailment of the length of service, or a proclamation of thanks is to be made, then it is found it would seem convenient to declare that the Medical Service are a distinct body. It is from *this* hardship that we think we have just cause to endeavour to relieve them. Either let them participate in the benefits as well as the evils of Military service or, what we dare say, they would just as soon should be, declare them a totally distinct branch and give them regulations accordingly. Well to go on with our details. The promulgation of the order before adverted to led the Medical body to come forward with a memorial to their *Honorable* Masters, in which they prayed that having suffered all the hardships in common with the Military Servants, the *Honorable* Court would be pleased to extend its clemency to them, and grant a corresponding curtailment to the period of their actual service in India. We cannot but regard this as a request perfectly natural and reasonable, and one, which, to those not conversant with such an unjust body as the Leadenhall Street Councillors are, would suppose would have received a ready answer. But no, from the fresh memorial which we this day copy from the Medical and Surgical Journal for the present month, we perceive that up to this very moment no answer has been vouchsafed by the Court of Directors, and thus this hard-working body of men are driven for the *third* time to submit their claims for a dispensation of justice. If they have a friend in the present head of the Government, they may still expect redress, and we think it were difficult to point out an occasion upon which His Lordship can more worthily exercise his influence.—*Hurkaru, April* 6.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

The 'Strike' of the barristers—further proof of which is given in the letter of our correspondent, No Lawyer—is attracting a good deal of attention in town. Certain writers in the editorial columns of the *Courier* and *Bengal Herald*, to whom, we suspect, fees are very like Angel's visits, tune their puny voices to the highest pitch of professional discord, and tell us that the bar have an undoubted right to regulate their own wages, and that the Court has no discretion in the matter. We have, however, a record of the proceedings of an Indian Court of Judicature to support our view of the case, and as those proceedings were never invalidated, set aside, or subsequently pronounced illegal by higher judicial authority, we shall presume to thank them apposite, until proved otherwise, and to decline accepting the *dicta* of our two very learned contemporaries. In 1824, the Bombay bar preferred a claim to certain refreshing fees which the solicitors deemed extortionate. These latter gentlemen appealed to the Court, and after considerable discussion, Sir Edward West, the Recorder, declared that a barrister 'was *not* at liberty to refuse a brief merely because the amount of the fee marked on it did not come up to the standard of expectation;' and he further gave it as his opinion 'that the amount of fees to counsel, beyond certain *minima* sanctioned by usage in England, *must always be left to the discretion of the Attorney, who is supposed to be the only person capable of judging both of the intricacy or importance of the case and of the client's circumstances,*' therefore 'decided against the Barristers,' and directed that all further cases should be referred to the Master in Equity, subject to an appeal from his judgment to that of the Court. This decision, of course; very much annoyed the barristers, who took an early opportunity of offending the Bench and of thereby getting suspended from all practice in the Court for six months the duty being in the mean time done—aye, and well done, though cheaply done, too—by the attorneys!

We presume that the Supreme Court of Bengal has powers equal to that of the Recorder's Court of Bombay, and that a question which Mr. Justice West felt he had authority to *decide*, Chief Justice Ryan and his colleagues are equally competent to entertain. That they will exercise their authority, to the extent of temporarily driving the barristers from Calcutta practice, we do not think at all likely, but as our correspondent No Lawyer mentions that the court expressed its readiness to hear an attorney in the place of a barrister, it is not improbable that the reduction of fees will sooner or later be practically forced upon the bar by the competition of the latter. We shall make no professions of wishing well to the bar;—it is impossible that those who possess the personal acquaintance of many of our practitioners, who have the opportunity of estimating their professional toils; or who recollect all that the most eminent have done in defence and furtherance of public rights and interests can entertain any other, than the most friendly feelings towards the body—but—we do not vehemently admire combinations to extract money from the public purse, or to give to the laborer more than the worth of his hire, for such proceedings tarnish the character of the *conspirators*, and place them in an attitude of hostility to the community, whose interests it is our business to protect. If the bar *must* make common cause in maintenance of their privileges, let them equally combine to assert their honor and high respectability, when one of their brethren is publicly spat upon, and stirs not a finger to vindicate his reputation. It is in very bad taste to be jealous of 'filthy drachmas,' and at the same time indifferent to the serious *laches* of a brother barrister.—*Englishman, April* 6.

KIDDERPORE ESTABLISHMENT.

The remarks of the *Friend of India*, which will be found among our military extracts, on the Kidderpore establishment, are much the same as those we have already intimated that we entertain ourselves, and we should imagine the army at large will be found to support the proposition which we understand is in course of circulation, respecting the adoption of these and some other very necessary and judicious reforms in that excellent institution. As it would most decidedly be an unwise plan to convert the Kidderpore Seminary into a competitory school, by throwing it open for children of all descriptions; and as it would not only be unwise, on the ground that no such school could successfully compete in all essentials, with private enterprise; but as it would be derogatory to the army to set up an academy for promiscuous children, in order to raise pecuniary profits for the behoof of military orphans; we trust and believe, that the proposition will be negatived, and we blame the management, somewhat for having even submitted it. Abolish the cumbrous and costly machinery of Kidderpore House altogether—pensioning, or otherwise compensating, not only justly but liberally, all the functionaries who may be thus thrown out of employ—and look to England as the place of the education of the orphans. Besides the advantages, moral and physical, to the children, we are persuaded that the saving to the institution would be immediate, even with the pension list above alluded to, but in a few years it would be so material that an addition might either be made from it to the annuities, or other annual payments to or for the orphans, or else the rate of subscription reduced, which goes to purchase those annuities. The agent in England should be prohibited, we think, from patronising any particular school, but should be required to place the children at several schools, in numbers not exceeding ten or twelve at any one school, and his office should be open (for all purposes of enquiry) to any subscriber who happened to be in England. There should be either a single manager nominated in Calcutta, or a small committee of say three, to whom the home agent should be directly accountable, and who should receive from him a half-yearly report—very full in all respects—of the expenses, the list of schools at which orphans are, and the number of children at each; and also the number who are residing under the care of their mothers or other relatives, and for whom an allowance is paid. This last plan, of the near relatives bringing up the orphans, should be encouraged as much as possible, under, of course, a strict enquiry into the character and station of the said relatives; and lastly the present objectionable and often vexatious rule regarding wills should be altogether abolished. Let the subscriptions (as in the Military Fund) be such as to entitle every child to a certain specific benefit—the girls during their unmarried lives—not, however, including widowhood—and let there be no reference whatever to how much the father may die worth, or how he may dispose of it. Under the original state of things, the existing rule might have been unavoidable, and at all events, was politic; but a reform, on better *fund* principles, would render it no longer necessary, and the general feeling on the subject must always render it unpopular. There is still far too little of publicity given to the affairs of both the army funds. In all cases the new rules made, and the old ones abolished, and all questions submitted to the army, should be published in the leading papers; for although they are circulated, it is certain that not more than half of the subscribers thereby become acquainted with them. Very many (such as absentees) do not see them at all; and very many have no time, or opportunity, and often no inclination, to read the circulars at the hours they come to them; whereas nearly every one would peruse the case in the papers, and a greater interest would be thereby kept up in the affairs of the institution.—But we must break off suddenly from this branch of the subject, in order to notice a most alarming report put forth in the number just published of Dr. Corbyn's '*India Journal*,' and which, be it well or ill founded, demands the keenest investigation which the press can bestow upon it. The paragraph is as follows:—

'Defalcation.

'There are various rumours of there being a defalcation of some lacs of rupees in a great public military institution on the Bengal establishment; we do not give the name of the institution or the name of the defaulter, in the hope that the directers of the institution alluded to may be induced by this notice to remove all surmise, and allay the wide spread anxiety among subscribers, by placing before them, without further delay, a full and explicit statement of facts. Till then we consider it the most judicious course to withhold all comment.'

Now this is the first intimation *we* have had of this alleged disaster, and we must say that we do not all agree with Dr. Corbyn in his plan of not specifying the institution, in regard to which there has been such terrible mismanagement. In the first place suspicion may fall upon the wrong one, and in the next place it is plain that the directors have not been sufficiently ready to come forward with the requisite information. Our own conjecture is that it is the *Military Fund* which is the institution referred to, and if so, we call upon its Directors to come forward at once and let the army know the real state of the case, through the public press. The subscribers at large have a right to this information, not only in the fullest but in the speediest way; and although we shall say nothing further at the *present* moment, yet we plainly tell the direction, that if silence be preserved for even a couple of days longer, we shall return to the subject with no intention of sparing whomsoever we have reason to conceive are blamable. In the brief mean time, we earnestly entreat of our military readers, in and near the presidency, to send us whatever information they may severally possess on the momentous subject; and to bestir themselves, even, for it is their *duty* to do so, in obtaining the fullest information from all available sources. Had there been systematically more newspaper publicity respecting the financial affairs of the Fund, the now bruited calamity could scarcely have happened. A heavy moral penalty at least must be due for it in more quarters than that of the actual peculator.—*Ibid.*

THE COOLY TRADE.

It becomes those who are interested in preventing the renewal of the Cooly Trade in India to bestir themselves. While we have been reposing in security on the guarantee of the Act which prohibits the exportation of our labourers, and flattering ourselves that the evil is for ever extinguished, the most strenuous efforts have been made to revive this odious traffic. The *Bombay Gazette* and *Times* have taken up the subject with zeal, and have been endeavouring, in a series of papers, to prepare the country for new shipments of our labourers to the Mauritius. Looking only at the advantage which that Colony would derive from an influx of Indian Coolies, and unacquainted, as we are, by sad experience, with the villainy which appears inseparable from the traffic, the Editors have thrown their whole weight into the scale of the Planters; and have thus afforded some kind of counterpoise to the unanimous voice of the Press at the Presidency. These representations will be eagerly caught up by those at home who are watching for every opportunity to lull the public apprehensions, and to procure new Orders in Council, for the delivery of our labourers to the Crown Colonists. At the Mauritius, it appears that Mr. Chapman has got up a project for the wholesale importation of Coolies, who are afterwards to be transferred to the Planters, upon the terms prescribed by Mr. Chapman and by the Cooly Importation Society, which he is forming. The *Cerneen* has raised its voice against this plan, and warned the Planters against the dangerous consequences which it will entail of leaving them entirely at the mercy of the Immigration Committee. We have unhappily no files of that journal, and are unable to trace the progress of events in that Colony; but we gather from the extracts published by our Contemporaries, that a deputation has been sent home, at a considerable expense, and under the patronage of the Local Government, to procure from the Ministry, and from Parliament, a restoration of the right to import labourers. A very specious plan for protecting the poor Cooly from injustice, fraud and oppression, accompanies the proposal. Her Majesty's Ministers will, doubtless, be besieged with representations of the ruin which must inevitably overwhelm that valuable Colony, if Indian labourers be denied. The Abolitionists will, of course, be told, that the Importation of free labour from the East is the only mode of carrying out the abolition principle honestly and effectually; and dust will be thrown generally into the eyes of the nation, to secure the re-establishment of the Cooly Trade. Under the combined influence of these circumstances, it would not surprize us to find an order suddenly arrive, by some succeeding Mail, to open our ports to the free emigration of labourers.

We beg the reader to reflect on the consequences which must result from thus legalizing the exportation of Coolies. Every Crown Colony which can represent itself as standing in need of them, will obtain permission to import them; for it will naturally be deemed unjust to grant a privilege to one, which is denied to others. It will, moreover, appear unwise to impose any other limitation on the introduction of them, except that which the Colonists themselves may fix. If all the Crown Colonies are to be supplied with Coolies, according to their necessities, a hundred thousand of these unfortunate beings will, at the least, be torn from their country, before we have time to look about us, and no agency which Government can establish, will be adequate to prevent a repetition of those scenes of fraud, violence and villainy, which have filled the minds of men with horror. To keep up the supply, an annual exportation of more than twenty thousand men will, moreover, be necessary. Our coast will be infested with kidnappers; our ports will be turned into slave marts; a blow will be inflicted on the prosperity and happiness of India, from which it will scarcely recover; and the very name of Englishman will become loathsome, not only in India, but throughout Asia. Is Government prepared to incur this odium, and to permit a traffic, not in the productions of the empire committed to its charge, but in the human beings through whom those productions must be raised?

We had intended to have offered a few remarks on the impropriety of committing our labourers to the tender mercies of the Mauritius Planters; of transferring our freemen to the custody of those who have been trained up in all the feelings which grow inseparably out of the institution of slavery; but an article which appeared in the *Englishman* of Monday, spares us the labour. It is evidently written by one who has been an eye witness of the treatment which our Indian labourers have received at the Isle of France. We entreat our readers carefully to peruse, and diligently to digest the fearful tale of woe and oppression which it unfolds, and then to pronounce, whether a Christian Government can conscientiously permit its subjects to be trepanned into such servitude, or even subject its convicts to be transported to such scenes.

We cannot, however, with the Correspondent of the *Englishman*, admit the fact that there is any class of men in India whom it would be a charity to place under the Mauritius Planters. There is, doubtless, much misery in this part of the world; but the writer is, we think, mistaken in supposing, that the *outcasts* of this division of India, are employed in the labours of the field under Zemindars. The agricultural labourer who rents lands of the oppressive Zemindar, is a Hindoo of inferior, but not dishonourable cast; and nothing would induce him willingly to quit the land of his fathers. We question whether our jails have ever been filled with the outcasts to whom he alludes,—Pariahs we have none,—and whether they are the 'instruments by which every species of crime is committed.' The labourers whom the Planters of the Mauritius long for are the Coles, the aborigines of India, who were displaced from its fairest fields by the conquerors, and who are comparative strangers in the land of their fathers. Few of these simple-hearted and industrious men ever find their way to our prisons. These are not the men, however, whom we can spare. If their own hills and vallies do not afford sufficient scope for their labours, a boundless field is open to their industry in the cultivation of the Tea Plant in Assam, where they will enjoy a congenial climate, and the protection of a paternal Government.

Where is the Cooly Report? The Committee was appointed to take evidence on this subject more than eighteen months ago, yet the result of its labours is not yet before the public. At the present crisis, when a portion of the Press of India has been enlisted on the side of the Planters, and a deputation is on its way to England to obtain a sanction for the revival of the trade this Report would be invaluable. Without it, we are comparatively powerless. Should this nefarious traffic be re-established, and should its restoration be traced in any measure to the delay which has occurred in making the Report public, no man will envy the feelings of those with whom the irreparable,—we had almost said, guilty,—delay originated.—*Friend of India, March* 25.

AGRA.

DEATH OF THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(*From the Agra Ukhbar, April* 9.)

We are sorry to learn the death—suddenly by Cholera of Mr. McCallum, the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, one of the most spirited papers of that Presidency. Mr. McM—— was cut off in the prime of life and obliged to "break off the leading article of life at a moments" warning.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

THE 15TH HUSSARS.

We are gratified to learn by a letter from Bangalore that the reports of Cholera having broken out in the Left Wing of the 15th Hussars have scarce a foundation to rest upon. One man had died but it was doubted whether the disease was Cholera; another was attacked with the disease decidedly the day before the Wing entered Bangalore, but he is recovering. This gallant corps has thus quite escaped in its march the Indian scourge, and all will rejoice to hear it.

The Right Wing of H. M. 55th Regiment was at Vellore on the 7th, and would march the following day for Madras.—*Ibid.*

THE INTERESTS OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

We here resume our observations on the interests of the Madras Army, which body, in our opinion, ought, as we stated on Tuesday, to occupy the Country from Saugor as its Northern boundary to Cuttack Eastward, and Sedashegur on the West; whilst the Bombay Army should in like manner occupy Mhow, Neemuch and Scinde, which assuredly it would do were Bombay the controlling Government, instead of Bengal. But so long as the present system of patronage continue, and when may we expect to see India freed from its baneful operation?—so long as personal interests shall be promoted at the expense of the general good, and who is bold enough to deny that such is very frequently the case?—no measures need ever be brought forward to benefit those individuals whom our rulers are determined to advance, without an abundance of *excellent reasons to prove* that "*State necessity*" exists for the same being carried out!

The Englishman has given the Madras Army advice as to their real position to which he states their eyes are shut; "that they have neither chance of augmentation or of being called into active Service;" now to such the eyes of the Madras Army have long been open, but it is not to their geographical position, nor to the character of the Madras Sepoys that such exclusion from active Service, such withholding of any increase is to be attributed; it is solely owing to the prejudice and partiality of the Supreme Government in favour of the Army of Bengal, and to the feelings of enmity in the breast of the Military Counsellor towards the Madras Army whereunto this is attributable, and never will this injustice cease till the Supreme and Bengal Government shall be dissevered, and one general, one strong Government with the Army, free from local feeling and interests be formed for the whole of India. Upon the measures adopted by the Government with regard to the Native portion of the Force proceeding to China, we willingly base the correctness of our arguments to bear out what we have asserted to be the feeling which actuates the Bengal Government towards the Native Army of Madras.

Has any one not wilfully blind or strongly biassed by personal interest the hardihood to assert that the Bengal Government have, in raising their Volunteer Battalion for Service to China, been actuated solely by the belief that such a Battalion is less expensive to the State and more efficient than a Regiment of the Line? Now, it is evident that in this matter, the Bengal Government have been, as usual, led by their Military Counsellor, to a most unnecessary expenditure of the public money, since the Volunteer Battalion occasions an extra expence by its new Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, &c. greater than a regular Regiment of the Army. It must moreover, formed as it is of discordant materials, be by its organization defective in discipline, in efficiency, and in all the essentials of a good Corps. The officers and men are not accustomed to act together as a Body, the officers are of different standing, and one is actually serving as a Captain, although he joined as a Subaltern and is only a Subaltern in his own Regiment, and this individual has, since the officers were posted, superseded two Captains who were previously above him, thereby furnishing all the elements of discord and discussion which may be expected to prevail. Contrast these objections with the facilities Madras afforded, in being so much nearer to the place of destination, and having actually two Regiments of Native Infantry in the Straits of Malacca, and another at present on the voyage, for the relief of one of them: now with the slightest foresight any one of these Regiments might have been available for the Service to China, or the three Corps could with ease have supplied, that which appears to be in favour in Bengal, namely a flank Battalion of as fine a body of Native Soldiers as could be desired, their Regimental Head Quarters might too have continued in the Straits, within seven days sail of China, thus unavailable to receive sick or to replace casualties, and such a corps would have as efficiently performed the service as the Bengal volunteers.

A heart burning would by this have been prevented, and what is of far more importance, the ready cheerfulness with which the Madras Troops ever embark on Shipboard would have insured the promptest obedience to orders, without any necessity for recourse to those pecuniary inducements to proceed on service beyond seas; in other words, bribes to the Bengal Sepoys to perform a duty which the Madras Troops consider nothing more than a part of their ordinary routine. Such necessity, say we, would have been spared, and it is well if the Government of India have not by this their act, opened the eyes of the Madras Sepoys to the question "why they should be expected to perform *gratis* what they see their Bengal brethren *rewarded* for doing?"—*United Service Gazette, April* 7.

CEYLON.

LOSS OF THE COLOMBO MAIL.

Our Commercial and other friends who have, like ourselves, written home by the last Express which left this for Bombay on the 17th ult., will be sorry to perceive by a Post Office Notice which appears in one of the preceding columns that the Mail has been lost between Jaffna and Point Pedro.

The true version of the story, we learn from our Jaffna correspondent, is this: the Tappal man was met on the night of the 21st ult., somewhere between Jaffna and Point Pedro by 5 men, who gave him a sound beating, cut his ears off and otherwise ill-treated him. The robbers afterwards made off with the Mail and left the poor Tappal runner to his own meditations.—*Herald, April* 3.

CONFESSIONS OF A SPY.

COLLECTED BY AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

SOME few years since, circumstances unnecessary to mention here, caused me to be domiciled with an old friend and shipmate in a very pretty cottage, situated near to a village a short distance north from the South Foreland, and commanding a fine view of the Downs, the Goodwin Sands, and the German Ocean. Utterly retired from the busy world, and, indeed, hardly at the present moment known to exist, the inhabitants of this village still retain their primitive character; and being in a great measure cut off from society, they are happily exempt from the turmoils of rivalry in fashion, and, what is far worse, the hostilities and dissensions created by party politics.

My friend was an old surgeon of the navy, who, fond of retirement, had, soon after the peace, settled in this neighbourhood with his family, and having a small property of his own—some treasured prize-money and his half-pay—he lived in the full and perfect enjoyment of quiet and contentment. When desirous of mingling a little with his fellowmen, he mounted his horse, and had Dover on the south and Deal on the north; or, if he wished for a longer ride, it was but starting early, and "carrying on" for Canterbury. On one occasion in his professional capacity he had performed a kind office for the Earl of Guildford, and was, in return, allowed to sport without restraint over the manors and park of that nobleman at Waldershare—a pleasant four miles' walk from the cottage. Fish of the choicest and finest description were always to be obtained in the bay, and the fishermen—most of whom had reaped advantage from my friend's skill—took especial care to furnish him with the best. His poultry he reared himself—his mutton was fed upon his own land—his sty supplied him with pork—his tubs were well filled with beef in pickle; in short, no epicure in existence could be better or more bountifully victualled; and as for Cognac, Schiedam, or good wine,—he lived upon the coast.

Although he had entirely given up practice for remuneration, yet he never refused his assistance wherever or whenever it was required; and as he was an extremely clever, well-informed, and kind-hearted man, no one—not even the clergyman—was held in higher repute than Doctor G——. An apartment in one wing of the cottage was denominated the "Sick Bay," and here my excellent friend devoted himself to attendance on all who came with the same zeal and philanthropy he had exercised from his first outset in the service as assistant-surgeon in a ship of the line, down to the period when, as full surgeon, he ascended through the various rates, from a sloop of war to a ninety-eight, carrying an admiral's flag. To the poor he supplied medicine gratis, and for miles around no man was more valued and beloved.

For myself, I am an old tar that have had a pretty good share of active service, and I can with truth say, that there did not exist a more honourably, or a more gentlemanly, class of officers than the surgeons of the Royal Navy. It is true that in the small craft might occasionally be found *un mauvais sujet*, but it was very rare, and when detected, they were compelled either to retire upon half-pay or quit the service, otherwise the sentence of a court-martial would soon have decided the business. Why the assistant-surgeons—generally young men of good families and liberal education,—whose minds ought naturally to be devoted to study, should not have been deemed eligible to mess with the lieutenants, I never yet could learn. The messing with the midshipmen commenced at an early period of naval arrangements, when doctors were not of the highest repute in the service; indeed, I am not quite sure that the offices of surgeon and ship's barber were not united in the same person. This was actually the case in the Swedish navy, and when some English surgeons entered that service, they were compelled, though totally unused to it, to shave the whole of the ships' companies. The wretched scrapings the poor devils got rendered the doctors in very bad repute amongst the seamen, for they could not believe that such vile shavers could know anything of surgery.

But, avast! my desire to pay a just tribute to the medicos has made me run out of my course, and therefore I must again luff up for the cottage. Amongst G——'s patients was a man about fifty years of age, who laboured under asthma and a general debility of the frame. It was evident, from his appearance, that he had been a powerful man, capable of enduring great fatigue; he was short in stature, broad-chested, and stout limbed, and his countenance, though mild, displayed an expression of determination, there could be no mistaking; the sinews of his left arm were either withered, or had been purposely destroyed, so that the limb was contracted and shrunk: he had lost one eye, and a black patch concealed the sightless socket. He resided at a neat little house in the village (of which he was supposed to be a native), with no other individual than a very aged woman, who passed for his mother. He had no visible means of livelihood, yet he wanted for nothing; and his dress was that of a seaman in good circumstances.

A mystery appeared to hang over the man—the peasantry of the neighbourhood avoided him, and the fishermen looked upon him with an eye of suspicion, so that his society was rather shunned than otherwise. Now I always felt great gratification in grappling with anything that approximated to the mysterious, and in this instance my desire to know more of this singular being was not diminished by the hints which were occasionally given on the subject by my friend the doctor. I therefore embraced an opportunity that offered to carry some medicine to the invalid, and by that means having obtained an introduction to the house, I was so pleased with the interview, that no great length of time passed before I repeated my visit. I found him a man of a strong and intelligent mind, not, however, unmixed with considerable cunning, that seemed to be engrossed on his very nature. He was ready in conversation, though he seldom uttered more than was necessary to the purpose: his dwelling was comfortably furnished, but there were some curious contrasts in many of the articles. A handsome hand-organ, such as the street-musicians carry about, stood in one corner, and upon it was the neatly rigged model of a frigate carrying the tri-colour ensign. A rough jacket hung against the wall, and a pair of fisherman's boots were on the floor. On the mantle-piece over the fire were ranged a number of sea-shells, in the middle of which was a valuable *or molu* French timepiece under a glass case. His bookshelves were well filled with volumes; amongst which were several statistical works, both in French and English; published gazette letters of the army and navy; eight or ten bound-up numbers of the Naval Chronicle; accounts of battles by both nations, treaties, &c.; and works more suited to the statesman than the humble individual before me. On further acquaintance, I ascertained that he spoke the French language with the most perfect ease and fluency, and could, whilst speaking it, assume the manners of Monsieur, so as to induce those who did not know him to imagine he really was a Frenchman; he was also master of High and Low Dutch, and the Flemish patois: in short, he knew something of all the tongues between Paris and St. Petersburg.

"You must have travelled much, my friend" said I to him one day, "and no doubt have acquired considerable information."

He looked very hard at me for nearly a minute before he made any reply. At length he replied, "Why, yes, sir; I have walked a few thousand miles in my time, and have most certainly picked up much information."

"Which I hope you turned to a good advantage," said I; "at least you appear to be pretty comfortable here."

"I might have done better, sir, had I made proper speculations," returned he; "but I wish to be contented. The old woman and myself will have enough to subsist on whilst I live, and I dare say whichever goes first the other will not remain long behind."

"But you have other relatives," I remarked; but checked myself from saying more lest I should be deemed impertinent.

"I am not aware that there is a single creature living with whom I can claim relationship," returned he; "there most probably are such, but I do not know them. No, sir, from my infancy I have been cast upon the mercies of strangers. Most people believe the old woman to be my mother, but I assure you there is no tie of kindred to bind us to each other; she, from motives of charity, nurtured me in the helplessness of infancy, and I, from a deep sense of gratitude, cherish her in her old age."

"Your conduct is highly commendable," said I; "and I dare say she fully appreciates it."

"Why, as to that, Sir, I dare say in her way," replied he; "but she is like old women in general—adheres to the 'grumble-and-get-on' principle in everything. And in some measure it suits me, for perfect tranquility would not well accord with during the services on which I have been engaged, and of which, from your remarks, I conclude the doctor has given you some idea."

"On my word, no," asserted I. "Mr. G—— certainly did, in the course of conversation, mention you as having passed an eventful life, but nothing more; and I am at this moment utterly ignorant as your former profession or calling; or, in fact, anything connected with you further than what I have stated."

"The doctor is a discreet man, and seldom troubles his head with other people's business," rejoined he, in a tone and manner which conscience whispered was meant as a rap for my knuckles. I might, however, have been mistaken, for, after a short pause, he went on,—"I am not altogether insensible, Sir, to the curiosity, it may be laudable or not, in young men to glean from others events that have marked their progress through the storms, and calms of existence; and it must be admitted that sometimes very useful lessons may be derived from the examples set before them, though I much question whether any great good has ever been effected in that way."

"I differ from you there, my friend," expostulated I; "the force of good example has ever been productive of the best results—"

"And the influence of bad example has fearfully counterbalanced the good," he added, interrupting me. "However, I will not debate the point with you; I am fully aware that you want to hear something of my history."—he turned his head from side to side as if looking for an article he missed, though I could plainly perceive his glance was directed to my face as he proceeded.—"and perhaps there may be much that is interesting, if not instructive, in the adventures of a spy."

"A what!" exclaimed I, rather harshly, for it seems in accordance with the sympathies of an honourable mind to hold espionage as disreputable to the person who practises it; "a spy?"

"Yes, sir," he answered with some asperity, "a spy, according to the designation of the world; and, lightly as you may hold me in estimation for bearing such a character, yet I could show you testimonials of which I need not be ashamed; and this room in which you now sit has been honoured more than once or twice by the presence of the Prime Minister of England—ay, sir, and more than that—his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence on one occasion did not think it beneath his dignity to pay poor S—— a visit."

The name he mentioned was not his real one, but a *nom de guerre*, by which he had been well known amongst the cruisers on the French coast during the war, and many a night-watch had his achievements and hair-breadth escapes furnished material for the yarn-spinners in the waist, or on the forecastle, which were duly retailed with no small portion of exaggeration in the midship man's berth. The feelings of repugnance with which I had at first viewed "the spy" immediately subsided, for he was no ordinary character, and I could not forbear looking upon him with respect; for, if report spoke true, he had on several occasions rendered most important service to the country. He appeared to be pleased when he perceived that his announcement had produced the effect he desired; but, finding I offered no remark after the silence of a minute or two, he went on,—"You were a prisoner at Verdun, I think, Mr. ——?" I nodded assent. "It was in the year ——." Again I nodded. "And perhaps you will remember that one dreary November afternoon, whilst a number of English prisoners and *détenus* were enjoying the comforts of a cheerful fire at the Café Caron ——"

"It was the club-house," said I, the recollections of the place rushing upon my mind; "but I beg pardon for interrupting you,—what of that November afternoon?"

"There was a mizzling rain with sleet," returned he musingly; "the air was damp and cold, the hour of darkness was closing in, and men shrunk from the chilling aspect of the weather. The fire was blazing bright in the Cafe Caron, and there were but few inducements as the comfortless lodgings of the prisoners to draw them from its warmth. They were probably conversing of HOME, and many a heart was sad, not only with retrospection but at the prospects of the future. Suddenly the sounds of an organ were heard—the tune an English hornpipe; in an instant the fire was abandoned, the musician was surrounded; he was constrained to enter the room, and in a few minutes one of the party was dancing."

"It was young B——," said I, naming a frolicsome midshipman who had been wrecked in a prize upon the French coast; "I remember it perfectly well."

"That was the organ, sir," replied he, pointing to the one in the corner; "and I was the man who played it."

"You!" exclaimed I, in surprise; "why, you were right in the lion's jaws: had Courcelles detected you, you would have been hung without trial at a moment's notice."

He smiled, and then answered, "Courcelles and I were too well acquainted for that: not but what he would have gladly consigned me to a halter if he could have gained more by it than suffering me to live; but both he and his predecessor, Wirion, derived too solid an advantage from my visits to injure me."

"You puzzle me greatly," remarked I, at the same time rapidly revolving in my mind what probable event could have brought him into contact with two such consummate miscreants as both these commandants most certainly were. "What could have induced you to run the hazard of visiting Verdun?"

"From the individuals I have named I ran no hazard," replied he; "the only danger I had to apprehend was from the scrutiny of subordinates, who, if they had found out who and what I was, would have immediately apprehended me to obtain the promised reward; and it was a part of my contract with these commandants, that I was to take all such responsibilities upon my own shoulders, and in no instance was I to claim their protection."

"But you have not told me what business took you to Verdun?" said I, inquiringly; "particularly at that inclement season of the year."

"I have often been there, Sir," answered he; "and perhaps you will remember that, in about three weeks after the visit I have alluded to, two of the prisoners were missing?"

"I recollect it perfectly," responded I; "and Courcelles shut up and punished all the rest on account of their having escaped."

A smile, half cunning, half contempt, played for a moment on his features, as he answered—"And yet he knew all about it, Sir, at the least, a fortnight before they started, for I myself paid a hundred guineas into his hands to connive at the affair, as both he and Wirion had done before, on similar occasions, for the same sum. And yet it was all a hazard; for had they been retaken beyond a certain distance of the Rock, the contract was at an end, and they would have been liable to incarceration for bearing their parole. The odds were at times fearfully against us; but in most instances I succeeded. The two who then escaped I landed in safety at Orford-Ness."

"But were you never suspected?" inquired I.

"Often," answered he; "and I have been imprisoned, and dragged for miles, with my arms pinioned and a rope round my neck, close to the flank of a horse. Once, when it was supposed that I was dying, I was stripped and flung into a ditch like a dog; but the cold water somewhat revived me, and I contrived to crawl out. It was near Orleans; and I hid, almost perishing, without a rag to cover me, on a bleak night in December, beneath the leafless bushes of a copse. In this situation I was discovered the next day by a humane peasant, who took me to his wretched abode; and, finding I could trust him, I sent information to a generous and wealthy Englishman in the city, who promptly, though secretly, supplied my wants. He was one of the *détenus* of 1803, and at that time a member of Parliament; but, on the breaking out of the war, was travelling with his family in France, and made prisoner."

"You mean Mr. Thompson?"* said I, "he was, indeed, a noble-minded man, and many a countryman has cause to bless him for his kindness to them under affliction. Your life must have been a very eventful one; I really should like very much to hear some account of it."

"As far as memory will serve me, Sir," replied he, "you shall be gratified. I cannot undertake to enter upon it now, but if you will favour me with a call this evening, I shall by that time have been enabled to collect my thoughts, and refresh my memory by memorandums which I have preserved. Besides, I must consult my old woman, and she would not like to be questioned before any one."

I promised to attend punctually to the appointment, and took my leave, full of eager expectation that the veteran's tale would not only relieve the monotony of my then mode of life, but also open to me circumstances well calculated to gratify my thirst for the marvellous.

It was about six o'clock, on a glorious summer afternoon, that I once more approached the dwelling of "the Spy." It was a detached house, commanding a fine view of the sea; and I found the invalid sitting on a bench in front beneath a rustic bower, formed of the white and red rose intermingled with the clematis; it was, in truth, a snug harbour to be laid up in, after having for so many years been buffetted by "the windy storm and the tempest."

"You are come to exact the fulfilment of my promise, Sir," said he, after the first salutations had passed.

"Not altogether to exact, my friend," answered I, "for I hope your communications will be voluntary—at least I should wish them to be so."

"Well, well," rejoined he, smiling, "we will not dispute about a word; and I candidly acknowledge that, in looking back upon the past to refresh my memory, I have experienced more satisfaction than I expected. There is a pleasure, when in safety, to contemplate the hazards that one has run and the dangers that have been escaped; nor is there cause for mirth wanting, when I think of the numerous tricks and schemes I was compelled to practise when travelling under various disguises. But, sit down, Sir, I have here some good wine: for though I am forbidden to touch it now, yet I used to be rather dainty in my choice; indeed my frequent journeys through France afforded me a fine school for acquiring taste in that way; and I once travelled as assistant to a celebrated wine-merchant of Bourdeaux; he would have made me his partner in the business, but a love of wandering and the duty I considered myself to owe to my supposed country—for I am not certain that England is the land of my birth—these things, I say, prevented me from embracing his handsome and advantageous offer. However, it served my turn for the time, for it enabled me to ascertain the feelings of the inhabitants of La Vendée, Charente, and Gironde, and I was not only a spectator but a secret anent in the affairs, connected with those departments. I will not, however, forestal my narrative, but proceed to relate events in the order in which they occurred."

He stopped a minute or two as he drew the cork from a bottle of cool delicious claret, which he poured into a suitable glass for its enjoyment, and preliminaries having been arranged, he thus began:—

"Who were my parents, or where I was born, I always have been, and most probably always shall be, profoundly ignorant, I am told that I was picked up from a wreck on the Goodwin Sands by a party of boatmen, one of whom had first wilfully run the ship ashore in order that the others might plunder her. Many a horrid murder, many a traitorous and villanous act was on that day perpetrated by wreckers, and whether my parents were sacrificed on that occasion,—but conjecture is utterly useless, and I never could learn the slightest intelligence upon the subject. Several vessels were that year lost upon the Goodwin, most of them foreigners, & I was informed that in every instance not a soul was saved: at all events—whether from the promptings of humanity or from any other cause it is impossible now to tell—I was brought ashore to this place, and consigned to the care of Margaret, then a young and blithesome woman of twenty-two, and recently married to a fisherman, which designation cloaked that of hoveller, smuggler, and wrecker, terms which were far more appropriate to their actual character. Margaret tells me that some noise was made relative to the number of wrecks, and the manner in which they were plundered; and, as the boatmen of this bay, as well as between here and Deal, were strongly suspected, it was supposed that a search would be instituted for the stolen property. Most likely I might have been passed off as Margaret's son, but conscience turns the most daring into cowards; and even my presence, though in my infancy, was deemed hazardous to them; and perhaps I should have been put away with but little ceremony had it not been that Margaret had become attached to me, insisted upon it that I should not be injured, and her husband, who was very fond of his wife, not only acceded to her wish, but strenuously maintained it amongst his comrades, so that they were forced to comply, and, though not over scrupulous in the manner in which they carried on what they considered their profession, yet they were faithful and true to each other.

"There was but short time for deliberation, and it was decided that I should be conveyed across the water, Margaret's husband pledging his word that he would see me well situated and provided for. That very night a boat, laden with valuable goods from the different wrecks, went over to Dunkirk, and I was sent in her. We were at that time at peace with France, and the free trade was carried on to a very great extent. I remained at Dunkirk and its vicinity for several years, making occasional trips across to see Margaret, and frequently accompanying the man I lived with along the coast, both ways, in his smuggling enterprises, so that I became perfectly conversant with the language, and was early initiated in all the mysteries of the art: nor was my education neglected, as I was taught to read and write, and fence with the small sword. I was about ten years of age when I made my first trip in the character of a smuggler; our boat was much heavier and more clumsy than those now in use, but well adopted for stowing a good cargo and taking the ground.

"We took in our goods at Flushing and then crept along the coast, passing Blankenburg, Ostend, Newport, Dunkirk, Gravelines, and Calais, till we make Cape Blancnez about the dusk of the evening. It was blowing fresh from the southward and westward, with a nasty chopping sea and a hazy sky. This was exactly the weather they wanted; and, notwithstanding the boat was laden to within a few inches of the water, the reefed lugs were set, and away they reached off from the land, the sea running higher and higher as we got more in the mid-channel, and, as it frequently broke over us, all hands were employed pumping and baling. First impressions are seldom forgotten, and I assure you the events of that night are perfectly fresh in my remembrance. There was no sky to be seen for the thick haze that hung over and around us, and nothing could be heard for the howling of the wind and the incessant roaring of the broken water, as the sea dashed onwards in its sparkling foam towards us, throwing its brilliant light into the air. The boat struck or nearly buried herself as she launched ahead, without rising to swell. Her sails stood as stiff as boards, and the incessant spray made them hold more wind. We were under the foresail and mizen double reefed; the mainsail was taken in soon after we left the land, but after crossing the tail of the Varne it was again set with three reefs in it, and the boat literally dashed through all. It was too dark to see the faces of the men, except when a broken sea lighted up the surface of the water with a more than usual brilliancy, and the reflection cast a pale corpse-like hue upon their countenances. Each sat upon his thwart, attending a halyard, a sheet, or a tack, and a finer-looking set of hardy fellows could not well be collected. They could hold no converse with each other though only a few feet apart, but every one was left to his own meditation and the due performance of his duty in tending the small vessel that was their only safeguard on that stormy ocean.

"It was near midnight, although the time seemed more advanced to me, when we made, the outline of the English coast; the roaring of the breakers we had heard before we saw the land. It look-

* Mr. Thompson was member for Evesham at the period of his detention, and remained with his family in France during the war, contrary to every principle of the law of nations; and perhaps no greater outrage upon national hospitality was ever perpetrated. Mr. T.'s generosity and kindness to his unfortunate countrymen will be remembered as long as one of them exists.—ED.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ed as black as a hearse shrouded in that misty gloom, and as we drew closer in, Hay Cliff was dimly visible lifting its summit above our heads, and at that moment a flash, like lightning, was seen to the eastward amidst the darkness that enveloped the coast. All saw it, and there was no need of further communication amongst the boat's crew, for each was instantly on the alert. The helm was put up, and with what appeared to me a fearful approximation, we ran along the shore, the sea breaking just within us, and throwing its sparkling crest nearly as high as our yards. We kept on this way for only a few minutes, when we made out the lights of Dover harbour, and on a sudden the helmsman shouted 'Be ready!' The command was passed from one to the other, for it was extremely difficult to hear from the sternsheets to the bow. The boat was hauled up again with her head towards the shore, but rather obliquely to the eastward, and she seemed to be flying with the utmost velocity into the very vortex of destruction. In two minutes there was nothing to be seen around us but white foam, in the midst of which we rushed on, every plank and timber quivering. A tremendous sea came curling up its mons rous head after us; it raised our stern to a full angle of forty-five degrees, and in my fear I clung to the gunwale and thought it was all over with us, but it ranged on, bearing the boat upon its crest, and then subsided. Another came, but this time we did not lift so lively, the huge breaker rolled completely over us, and nearly filled the boat. Still the sails were full, and we kept in for the land, where dim shadows were seen moving along, evidently waiting for our approach. A third sea came; the boat scarcely rose, but though the water dashed over us we did not ship any very great quantity, and the next instant we struck heavily on the beach. I was fearful that we should be washed out to sea again, but before another breaker could reach us we were moving steadily, as if by magic, over the shingles, and in a very short time the boat was out of the water, and firmly fixed upon dry ground; the sails were lowered, the masts struck, and the work of discharging commenced.

"I have witnessed and experienced such scenes a hundred times since then, but the impressions which they made have gradually worn off, whilst the first remains as powerful as ever. But to proceed. I need not tell you, for you no doubt already know, that the cause of the boat moving so quickly out of the water was through the agency of a hawser that was promptly hooked on at the forefoot, and the other end brought to a capstan: but, unacquainted as I was with the machinery, it seemed to me like witchcraft; but there was brief space then to think about it, for a large gang surrounded us, and the goods were speedily conveyed up the cliff—it was just to the eastward, where Archcliff Fort stands now—three covered waggons, with spirited horse, were waiting to receive them. Smuggling in those days was very different to what it is now, Sir,—it was frequently and openly—every man of the escort was well mounted, and armed with a heavy cutlass and a brace of long-barrel pistols, whilst those who were on the waggons carried carbines and blunderbusses. The waggon-horses were frequently saddled, and rode by postilions; and many a night have the quiet inhabitants of the villages been aroused from their sleep by the smugglers flying along the road at a neck-or-nothing speed. Nor was it uncommon for the dragoons to pursue after, or meet them in front; and then most desperate conflicts ensued, which seldom terminated without a loss of lives, and many maimed and wounded.

"It was a novel spectacle to me to behold a number of armed men, all busily engaged in stowing the waggons, while their horses were gathered together. They moved about in the darkness—now and then feebly lighted up by the rays of a dark lantern, that had its shade withdrawn—like restless spirits obeying the commands of the prince of the powers of the air. It was an exciting scene—all was done so noiselessly, as far as human actions went, though the tempest still raged, and the wind howled fearfully down the valley that formed the Folkstone road. A very short interval sufficed to load the waggons—the last bales were handed up when an alarm was given that an enemy was at hand. Quick as though each man was in his saddle; and, before I could jump down from the shaft of the waggon I had ascended to hand up goods, the lash was applied to the horses, and with the fleetness of hunted deer they started along the rough and uneven road by the side of the hill towards Folkstone, and then turned short off to the right over a wild and chalky track that led to the summit of the eminence close to where the old Roman Pharos stood. It is down now, but a considerable portion of it was standing then.

"When we had gained the top they halted to breathe the horses, and to assemble the escort together. Of the latter, as near as I could tell in the gloom, there were between thirty and forty, covered with horsemen's cloaks, and belts round their loins, to which were attached their pistols and hanger: on their heads they wore large slouched hats. As soon as it was ascertained that all their party was present, and the cattle had recovered their wind, the word was given to move on, and away we dashed down the hill, over ploughed ground, and without any beaten track to guide the drivers. I would have quitted them when they halted, but I did not much relish the idea of being left alone in a strange place on so tempestuous and dark a night; besides, had there been any pursuit, it was not unlikely but I might be picked up. I therefore crept beneath the tilt of the waggon, amongst the goods, and sorely jolted and bruised I was. On reaching the bottom, near the ancient priory, we crossed a field to the left of it, and then struck over the London Road to Charlton Lane, up which we went at a rattling pace; but just as the leading men had reached the brook a scattering fire from the Maison Dieu Fields gave warning that the soldiers were upon us; they had, in fact, anticipated our route, and, instead of pursuing the waggons over the hill, had passed through the town and waited for us at that spot.

"The horses were now put to their utmost speed, whilst the mounted smugglers faced round upon the dragoons and fired. But by this time the troops were close upon us, and we were dragging through a narrow lane, deep in ruts, that threatened every moment to overturn us. The firing was returned, and, as I crept amongst the goods, I could hear the balls cutting through the canvas, and burying themselves in the closely-packed bales. I know the cargo was very valuable, and, therefore, I naturally expected that a desperate resistance would be offered to its capture. Nor was I mistaken; for, though at first I could see nothing of what was going on, yet the continued firing and shouting convinced me, boy as I was, that they were hotly engaged. There were three waggons, and the one I was in held the middle station; but I plainly perceived there was no more safety beneath the tilt than there was in the open air, and so I returned to my seat in front. Some of the soldiers had galloped along inside the fields so as to get in advance of the party, and, as the lane was in a hollow, and they were elevated above us they fired down upon the horses in the leading waggon, who, after plunging and crying with heart-piercing sounds, sank down on the road. The way was consequently blocked up, and the drivers had nothing to do but to join their comrades, and fight for it. Some of the smugglers had also gained the fields above, and the few soldiers who caused the disaster were driven over the hedge and quickly despatched, for, to my great surprise, a vast number of men dressed like country ploughmen, crowded round the waggons, which they promptly discharged of their loads, and in a very short time not a bale or a piece of contraband was to be seen.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No Minister is disgraced by defeat in support of sound principles or good measures. On the contrary, he may acquire reputation and popularity even in the triumph of factious opponents. The Melbourne Ministers are inured to discomfiture in defending the worst position public men can occupy. Now a job for the Court, and then a job for themselves—for these they battle. A more unscrupulous set of supporters than the occupants of the seat behind the Whig Treasury-bench, no leader of the House of Commons could ever count upon. Nevertheless the Minister requires services too discreditable even for them. The strength of the Liberal party in the House is about 340; but of that number only 168 were prevailed upon to sanction the grant of 50,000l. to Prince Albert. On Mr. Herries's motion the ministerial minority was 172; and this week we have to record a third defeat—the numbers being 240 to 242. Of the three, the last was the worst; for the Government was beaten in an effort to sustain the odious and now thoroughly exposed job by which Lord Monteagle become Comptroller of the Exchequer, and Sir John Newport a pensioner, swallowing up five-sixths of the whole fund set apart on the Civil List for men of science, letters and extraordinary services. Mr. Liddell moved resolutions stating the circumstances under which Sir John obtained his pension of 1000l. a year, and declaring that the grant "ought not to be drawn into precedent." Lord Morpeth proposed other resolutions, in which a covert defence of the pension was introduced: they were intended, as his Lordship explained, to assert that remuneration so well deserved as Sir John Newport's could not be drawn into a precedent for unmerited pensions. This was the formal question put to the House; but the debate and the division turned upon real merits of the case, and Members in point of fact were called upon to say whether the arrangement which placed Lord Monteagle in the Comptroller-ship of the Exchequer was a job or not. The vote says it was a job, and means censure.

The debate was full of personalities. Most of the principal speakers were "on their legs," and slashed each other, if not to their own satisfaction, to the amusement of the public. Let not the reader be alarmed by the length of our extracts from the speeches: they will afford him more amusement, and not less instruction perhaps, than any previous debate of the session.

Ministers retain their places, of course. Of matters little whether they are defeated by majorities of 10, 28, or 104. Indeed, having braved the rebuke of 104, a hostile majority of 28 must seem comparative victory. Marshal Soult would not retain office an hour after he found himself unable to carry the marriage-settlements for the Duke de Nemours. The old soldier was far too sensitive: Lord Melbourne sets him a better example. His Lordship has established a precedent—sometimes convenient, though not without ultimate danger—for a Minister to disregard the opinions of the Representatives of the People. Lord Morpeth and Lord John Russell affected to think Mr. Liddell's motion insignificant: yet their newspapers held a different language before the debate; and the laboured defence of Sir John Newport's pension by the leader of the House, and two other Cabinet Ministers, prove that it was not considered an unimportant struggle.

The Conservatives are following up their new plan of "active opposition." Lord John Russell absurdly taunted them with abandoning the plan of campaign announced by Lord Stanley in the "No-Confidence" debate; with sniching at small questions, instead of crushing the Government with weighty motions. Now this is what Lord Stanley said—"Measure by Measure, step by step, failure after failure, we will watch, and we will mark, and we will control the Government." The warfare proclaimed was of a general nature, and not limited to what are called "great questions." As the Government has been defeated on three divisions before the close of February, it would seem that the Opposition have kept the promise Lord Stanley made for them, with tolerable fidelity.

Public interest in the proceedings of Parliament may be said to have begun and ended with the debate and division on Mr. Liddell's motion: a variety of other subjects, however, were brought before the House of Commons. The Irish Corporation Bill satisfies Sir Robert Peel; so, of course, there is little difficulty in passing it through the Committee. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Sergeant Jackson made a show of opposition to some portions; but upwards of two hundred clauses were disposed of in one evening, and little remains to be done with this measure.

Another bill, introduced by Lord Stanley, to amend the system of registering Parliamentary votes in Ireland, encountered Mr. O'Connell's hostility; and although Lord Morpeth allowed it to be brought in, he announced his intent on to resist its further progress. The avowed reason for the Irish Secretary's Opposition, is the intention of the Government to establish a uniform plan of registration in the three kingdoms. We will not question their intentions; but we have no faith in their capacity to frame or power to carry, any thing so comprehensive. Lord Stanley, therefore, will do well to persevere with his bill, regardless of Lord Morpeth's announcement. The chief alteration it will effect, is to make registrations annual, as in England, instead of the present practice of holding quarterly courts and giving election-certificates, on the production of which the holders are entitled to vote for eight years. Lord Stanley hopes to prevent unqualified persons from gaining admission to the register, or remaining on it, by annual revision of the lists: but Mr. O'Connell protests, that the necessity of frequent appearance in the Revising Barristers Courts will augment the power of the landlords, and materially interfere with the freedom of election. There is force, we think, in this objection.

Committees of both Houses have been appointed to consider the duties on articles imported from the East Indies, and other matters connected with the commerce of the British dominions in Asia. It is to be hoped that the sole result will not be the publication of two huge folios in the course of next autumn. The important questions involved in the inquiry may be considered as "shelved" for the rest of the session.

One of those long debates on Spanish affairs which produce little beyond repetitions of stale facts and opinions, afforded Lord Clarkendon another opportunity of displaying his familiarity with the state of factions and the recent history of the peninsula. Pugnacious Lord Londonderry was, as usual, the assailant. He was cleverly supported by Lord Aberdeen; to whom Lord Melbourne scarcely attempted an answer. We congratulate the Premier on the acquisition of the ready Lord Privy Seal: he is worth a score of ponderous Lords Lansdowne and prosy Lords Duncannon, when any attack is to be parried, or knowledge of affairs required in debate.—*Spectator, Feb. 29.*

The arrival of a New York packet brings intelligence from Montreal to the 27th of last month, and from Toronto to the 22d. The Legislative Council of Upper Canada had passed the Clergy Reserves Bill, by a large majority. This measure received two important alterations in its progress through the House of Assembly. In the first place, the whole of the funds arising from the sale of the lands are to be invested in the colony, instead of in England or where the Receiver-General might direct: thus, to some extent, the application of the funds will be controlled by the local Legislature. Secondly, the sects not recognized as "established" will receive their half of the fund in proportion to their number, not in the ratio of their voluntary contributions to religious instruction: by this amendment all sects are put so far on a level with the Churches of England and Scotland.

The report of the dismissal of Mr. Attorney-General Hagerman, and of changes in the law department, mentioned in our last paper but one, are not confirmed. It was rumoured, however, that Mr. Hagerman would be raised to the judicial bench,—a most impolitic and unpopular act, which, if intended, we hope Governor Thomson would repent of in time.

A party in Quebec were striving to get up the semblance of formidable opposition to the reunion of the Provinces. M. John Neilson, editor of the *Quebec Gazette*, with several advocates and notaries of the French race, adopted a strongly-worded protest against the course of proceedings in relation to this matter. The chief argument was the denial of opportunity to the inhabitants of Lower Canada to express any opinion on the question: the Special Council could not be considered as a Representative body, and the functions of the House of Assembly were suspended. The injustice of carrying so important a measure under such circumstances was insisted on; and the more strongly, since it had been considered indispensable to obtain the consent of Upper Canada, with half the population of the Lower Province.

We understand that the framers of this protest endeavoured to steal a march upon the Unionists, and to create an impression in England by an *ex parte* statement before any counter-declaration of opinion could be obtained. In this they have partly succeeded, for their protest has arrived before any account of the proceedings of the British party: but we learn that the latter were roused, and about to hold meetings in favour of the project of reunion now on its voyage to the Imperial Parliament.—*Spectator.*

Extraordinary Discovery of Human Skeletons.—Public amazement and considerable curiosity were excited in this town during the last few days, by finding embedded in a part of the under story wall (in which there was at one time a press or cupboard) of one of the houses now being removed for the improvement of the Shannon, the entire skeleton of an apparently large athletic man, and the thighs and some other bones of two others. Hundreds upon hundreds have been to see the astounding relics and the place of their interment. It is quite clear that the inner part of the wall was built up about them, whatever doubts there may be as to how they came by their death. Upon this subject there have been various conjectures, not the least amusing, if there can be such a feeling connected with the account of the loss of human life, is that some thirty years since, the house in which the skeletons have been found was a kind of hotel or tavern, in which was held an Orange lodge, and that the skeletons are the remains of some daring liberals who ventured there to regale themselves on one of the meeting nights of the brotherhood; or else those of some refractory members, who showed symptoms of "letting the cat out of the bag." Be these things as they may, it is quite certain that foul and atrocious murders were committed, and that the murderers, with the consent of the occupier of the premises, whoever he was, adopted the plan of burying the bodies in the wall to escape detection and punishment. The murders, however, must have been of a very old date, as the bones were much decomposed.—*Athlone Sentinel.*

The horse epidemic is spreading generally throughout the northern parts of the kingdom.

CLAIMS OF THE BRITISH LEGION ON THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—A motion by the Marquis of LONDONDERRY for returns "of all decision of the War-Office on the pensions and compensations granted to the wounded officers of the British Auxiliary Legion, and also a return of all the outstanding claims of the men of that Legion not presented before the 30th of September 1839," was opposed by Lord CLARENDON and Lord MELBOURNE, and withdrawn. Lord LONDONDERRY preferred two charges against Ministers—that they had not made sufficient efforts to procure the liquidation of the claims from the Spanish Government; and that, while the privates had been neglected, the officers of the Legion had been unduly promoted, and preferred to a variety of employments over the heads of their seniors in the British service. Lord CLARENDON said he had done his best to obtain payment of arrears for the soldiers of the Legion, and that in point of fact, in consequence of his intervention, all the men who went away, except about 250 Lancers, were paid as fully as if they belonged to the British Army. As to the officers, Lord CLARENDON and Lord MELBOURNE contended that they had richly merited the honours and rewards they had received, and each case could be defended on its own ground.

IRISH CORPORATION REFORM.—The House of Commons went into Committee on Monday on the Irish Municipal Bill. Amendments proposed by Mr. Shaw and Mr. Sergeant Jackson were rejected; and 214 clauses having been agreed to, the House resumed.

He saw what it would end in—that it would become the universal rule. If the House were to take into consideration before Easter the state of business, and if any special circumstances should render such a motion expedient, he should be prepared to support it. But if it were agreed to now, there was nothing to prevent the motion from being drawn into an universal precedent.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, if it were thought desirable to postpone the motion till the eve of Easter, he would not press it, but he hoped it would not be opposed then.

Motion withdrawn.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—Lord PALMERSTON stated, on Wednesday, in reply to Lord SANDON, that communications had taken place with Foreign Powers with respect to international copyright, but they had not come to any agreement.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE. Lord John Russell moved, that after the 1st of June next, orders of the day should take precedence of notices of motion on Thursdays. He apprehended there would be no objection to his motion, which was intended to facilitate the progress of bills to the other House. Sir Robert Peel had strong objections to this proposition. It materially affected the independence of the House of Commons—

THE JUVENILE OFFENDERS BILL, which gives Magistrates summary jurisdiction in certain misdemeanours over young offenders, was read a second time, on the motion of Sir EARDLEY WILMOT, by a majority of 49 to 16.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 2d inst., at Everingham Park, the Lady of WILLIAM CONSTABLE MAXWELL, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Rowfant, Sussex, the Lady of CHARLES BETHUNE, Esq., of a son.

On the 31st ult., at Wellington Road, Regent's Park, the Lady of the Rev. JOHN HENRY TIMMS, of a daughter.

On the first inst., at Shaftesbury House, Bayswater, the Lady of THOMAS DAVIDSON, M. D., of a son.

On the 4th inst., in Bryanstone Square, the Wife of the Venerable Archdeacon POPE of Jamaica, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at the Grove, Clapham, the Lady of the Rev. CHARLES HEBERT, of a son.

On the 3d inst., at the Grove Harrow, the Lady of the Rev. T. H. STEEL, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at Marlborough House, the Bishop of CARLISLE, to the Hon. Miss HOPE JOHNSTONE, one of the Maids of Honour to her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

On the 5th inst., at Tidenham, Gloucestershire, the Rev. JAMES HENRY SCUDAMORE BURR, to JANE, only child of Captain Charles Gordon R. N., of Dennill Hill.

On the 21st November, at the Cape of Good Hope, at Westbrook, Rondebosch, the House of Lieut.-Col. LOW, C. B Resident of Lucknow, Lieut.-Col. N ALVES, of the Madras Army and Agent to the Governor-General for the states of Rajpootanah, and Commissioner of Ajmere, to EMILY ELIZABETH ELEANOR, eldest daughter of the late William Dodd Greaves, Esq., Surgeon of the same Army.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., the Rev. JOHN HUTCHINS, A. M., late Rector of the United parishes of St. Anne and Agnes and St. John Zachary.

On the 1st inst., at his residence, Enfield, Middlesex, WILLIAM BURGESS, Esq., in his 94th year.

On the 2d inst., at Cheltenham, NUGENT KIRKLAND, Esq., in his 74th year.

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